G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

Of God's occasions drifting by ter with naked nerve to bear The needles of this goading air,

Home of my heart! to me more fair

Than gay Versailles or Windsor's halls, The painted, shingly town-house where

The freeman's vote for Freedom falls!

The simple roof where prayer is made, Than Gothic groin and colonnade;

More dear thy equal village schools, Where rich and poor the Bible read,

Thy glad Thanksgiving, gathering in

The scattered sheaves of home and kin,

Than the mad license following Lenten pains,

And sweet homes nestle in these dales, And perch along there wooded swells; And, blest beyond Arcadian vales,

They hear the sound of Sabbath bells!

XXIV. Here manhood struggles for the sake Of mother, sister, daughter, wife,

Here dwells no perfect man sublime,

Nor woman winged before her time,

The graces and the loves which make

Is the bad lesson learned, at human rights to sneer.

XXV.

The music of the march of life

Of duty, walks on holy ground. o unpaid menial tills the soil, nor here

Then let the icy North wind blow

The trumpets of the coming storm, To arrowy sleet and blinding snow

You slanting lines of rain transform. Young hearts shall hail the drifted cold,

And I, who watch them through the frosted pane, Unenvious, live in them my boyhood o'er again.

And I will trust that He who heeds The life that hides in marsh and wold,

Will still, as He hath done, incline

His gracious care to me and mine;

I have not seen, I may not see,

But God will give the victory

In due time; in that faith I act

The baffling present may endure, And bless, meanwhile, the unseen Hand that leads The heart's desires beyond the halting step of deeds.

And thou, my song, I send thee forth,

Wherein thy singer's name is known; Revive for him the kindly thought

Of friends; and they who love him not, Touched by some strain of thine, perchance may take

And he who sees the future sure.

Who hangs you alder's crimson beads

Frant what we ask aright, from wrong debar,

My hopes for man take form in fact.

And stains these mosses green and gold,

And, as the earth grows dark, make brighter every star

XXVIII.

Where harsher songs of mine have flown; Go, find a place at home and hearth

The hand he proffers all, and thank him for thy sake.

For the National Era.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"What, all!" I exclaimed.

that is of interest, already, Hakeem!"

interest. I must have what I ask."

diction, and thus my task was commenced.

CHAPTER I.

"Who bids for the little children— Body and soul and brain? Who bids for the little children— Young, and without a stain?"

"All, Lina,"

J. G. W.

XXVII.

XXVI.

But, with the faults and follies of the race, Old home-bred virtues held their not unhonored place.

Or holydays of slaves who laugh and dance in chains.

Than classic halls where Priestcraft rules, And Learning wears the chains of Creed;

The living temple of the heart of man,

XXI.

XXII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

NO. 522.

All communications to the Era, whether n business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to
G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Unmindful, on its flowery strand,

The Godlike power to do, the Godlike aim to know THE LAST WALK IN AUTUMN.

O'er the bare woods, whose outstretched hands Plead with the leaden heavens in vain, I see, beyond the valley lands, The sea's long level dim with rain. Around me all things, stark and dumb, Seem praying for the snows to come,

And, for the summer bloom and greenness gone, With winter's sunset lights and dazzling morns atone.

Along the river's summer walk, The withered tufts of asters nod; And trembles on its arid stalk, The hoar plume of the golden-rod. And in the wind, that fails to stir The azure studded juniper, The silver birch its buds of purple shows, And scarlet berries tell where bloomed the sweet wild

With mingled sound of horns and bells, A far-heard clang, the wild geese fly, Storm-sent, from Arctic moors and fells, Like a great arrow through the sky, Two dusky lines converged in one, While the brave snow-bird and the hardy jay Call to them from the pines, as if to bid them stay.

I passed this way a year ago: The wind blew South; the noon of day Was warm as June's; and save that snow Flecked the wild mountains far away, Mocked faded grass and leafless trees, I might have dreamed of summer as I lay, Watching the fallen leaves with the soft wind at play.

V. Since then, the winter blasts have piled The white pagodas of the snow On these rough slopes, and, strong and wild, You river, in its overflow Of spring-time rain and sun, set free, Crashed with its ices to the sea; And over these gray fields, then green and gold, The summer corn has waved, the thunder's organ rolled.

Rich gift of God! A year of time! What pomp of rise and shut of day, What hues wherewith our Northern clime Makes autumn's dropping woodlands gay, What airs outblown from ferny dells, And clover-bloom and sweet-brier smells. What songs of brooks and birds, what fruits and flowers, Green woods and moon-lit snows, have in its round been

I know not how, in other lands, The changing seasons come and go; What splendors fall on Syrian sands, What purple lights on Alpine snow Nor how the pomp of sunrise waits On Venice at her watery gates; A dream alone to me is Arno's vale, And the Alhambra's halls are but a traveller's tale.

VIII. Yet, on life's current, he who drifts Is one with him who rows or sails; And he who wanders widest, lifts No more of beauty's jealous veils Than he who from his doorway sees The miracle of flowers and trees, Feels the warm Orient in the noonday air

The eye may well be glad, that looks But he who sees his native brooks The marble palaces of Ind From his lone sweet-brier Persian Hafir smiles.

And thus it is my fancy blends The near at hand and far and rare : Above the silver-sprinkled hair, Which flashed the light of morning skies On childhood's wonder-lifted eyes, Within its round of sea and sky and field,

And thus the sick man on his bed, The toiler to his task-work bound, Behold their prison-walls outspread, Their clipped horizon widen round Like Peter's angel at the gates, The power is theirs to baffle care and pain,

What lack of goodly company, When masters of the ancient lyre Obey my call, and trace for me Their words of mingled tears and fire I talk with Bacon, grave and wise, I read the world with Pascal's eyes; And poets, garland-bound, the Lords of Thought, draw

To bring the lost world back, and make it theirs again !

Methinks, oh friend, I hear thee say, "In vain the human heart we mock; Bring living guests who love the day, The herbs we share with flesh and blood, Are better than ambrosial food, With laurelled shades." I grant it, nothing loth, But doubly blest is he who can partake of both XIV.

He who might Plato's banquet grace, Have I not seen before me sit, And watched his puritanic face, With more than Eastern wisdom lit! Ochis Poor Richard's Almanack. riting the Sufi's song, the Gentoo's dream, Links Menu's age of thought to Fulton's age of steam ! XV.

Here too, of answering love secure, The gentle pilgrim troubadour, Whose pages, like the magic mat Have borne me over Rhine-land's purple vines, And Nubia's tawny sands, and Phrygia's mountain pines!

And he, who to the lettered wealth Of ages, adds the lore unpriced, The wisdom and the moral health, The ethics of the school of Christ The statesman to his holy trust Struck down, exiled like him for truth alone,

What greetings smile, what forewells wave What loved ones enter and depart The good, the beautiful, the brave, The Heaven-lent treasures of the heart And beechen slope whereon they trod! The oak-leaves rustle, and the dry grass bends

Then ask not why to these bleak hills

I cling, as clings the tufted moss, The mocking spring's perpetual loss And soft winds blow from spicy isles,

At times I long for gentler skies, And bathe in dreams of softer air, But homesick tears would fill the eyes That saw the Cross without the Bear The pine must whisper to the palm. The north wind break the tropic calm;

and with the dreamy languor of the Line,

window, he tried to tell me why he bore this, and talked to me about Heaven and the angels, Than Rome's sky-mocking vault, or many-spired Milan and made me fold my hands and say, "Our

Father" with him. On the wall, opposite my bed, which was nearest the window, hung an old, rude, coarse wood engraving, representing the Last Judgment. There were the flames—the long, red, leaping, twisting tongues of fire, amid which writhed multitudes of hideous devils, armed with forks and spears, transfixing the unhappy, ghastly sinners, as they fell down into the horrible pit-while above the smoke and flames, rible pit—while above the smoke and flames, upon the clouds, benignant-looking, (more by contrast with the hideous group below, than by any skill of the artist,) sat the "Son of Man," surrounded by troops of the righteous, with crowns of gold upon their heads and harps within their hands. Before Ollie came, I had hear work to look at the interest and like the state of the state o

its meaning; he spoke of the dread day of doom in tones full of hushed, trembling awe; and his poor puny frame shuddered as he told of that lake of fire, of the terrible torments of the wicked, and how I must inevitably go there, if I gave way to my passion thus.

"Then, she need not strike me!" I exclaimed.

"I can't forgive her—I dont know how to, and took a fiendish sort of pleasure

sible. Oh, that wretched life!

If there was any one person whom I hated

ery made upon me is still very vivid.

ries. He did not say much about the dresses,

but when I spoke about the curls, he took out

but one day, coming upon me suddenly, as

my hair, but it was rather for the hot anger

I don't want to!"

"Then you can never go to live with Him!"
and his preternaturally-bright eyes glanced from
my stormy face to the serene one of Christ.

"Will Grannie Hunt live with Him, Ollie?"
I suddenly asked.

"I are affected not ynless she changes" he

to let me come, too. I'll try real hard, Ollie."
He sat down on the side of the bed, and, putting his arm around me, told me how people must die before they could go to Him; how some died young—younger, even, than I was—

The sat down on the side of the bed, and, putting his arm around me, told me how people must die before they could go to Him; how some died young—younger, even, than I was—

The designer and not down stairs, in the person of Tom Hunt, with whom for the widows or descendants of such, for the widows or d about his own mother—how good she was to him; how many things she taught him; how she used to sit by his bed-side, and hear him ignorance such, for the impression which their

and thinner, until she died. 'Is my mother there, Ollie?"

"I hope so."

"Then I'll go too!" "What is the use? You know it all-all I am neither a Druse of Mount Libanus or words meant; but, as I have said, God sent the Southern Sparades; but to every woman him to me as an angel, and ever afterward Heaven sends a Hakeem-prophet, teacher, (violent and passionate as I was, at times) I revealer-and he to whom I spoke was mine. had a dim, undefined hope of attaining to some He smiled, and, pointing to a small bulbous life, better and purer than the one I was living. root in a glass vessel upon the window-sill, said: there came a time when its hideous horrors and she flung my lilies back in the pond, say-

"I have seen that same plant growing in tropical luxuriance on the banks of the Nile, beneath the shadows of the temples of Karnae"

there came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it there came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it there came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it in point, say the same that same plant growing in the came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it in point, say the same that same plant growing in the came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it in point, say the came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it in point, say the came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand my lines becall it in point, say the came a time when its nideous norrors and she hand she had she hand she hand she had s was to have three months' schooling; but Grannie Hunt did not think much of schools, She fashign,"
had always some fault to find with the teacher,
Ollie w yet I watch its development here with no less "Never mind, Despots love trophies of their | ter, to wind quills for her loom, (for she wove, victories, the old historians say. I must have occasionally,) or to bring wood and water; and, wine."
"Yours, sir; your victories!"
"Yours, sir; your victories!"
"He caught me by the shoulder, and, turning me around until we both faced a smooth of us; or, if there was nothing else to do, I could serub the floor—a daily ceramony which was never omitted.

Towards the close of the year 1780, the unsafe to disband the army all at once, and when he took from the japanned trunk a little pasteboard box, and showed me myself in the two-inch mirror set in its lid, I was as touished and delighted.

Towards the close of the year 1780, the unsafe to disband the army all at once, and when he took from the japanned trunk a little pasteboard box, and showed me myself in the two-inch mirror set in its lid, I was as touished and delighted.

It will be observed that the Hon. Mr. Broom, of Penn, as chairman of the Committee of the in summer, to weed the garden, and go to the his pocket-combs, and began combing out my

if you dare!"

I saw—but I will not tell what I saw,
Enough that I yielded, and promised to write

privation. I was proud and sensitive, strange as it may seem, and rather stay at home than go to school; for I was "town paor" there,

Mrs. Hunt did not notice the change. Tom out the story of my life; but before my hand the "selectmen" not being particularly thought was released by the Hakeem, or my eye turned from the mirror, a tall, sallow, quiet man came from near the grate, where he had been sitting, from near the grate, where he had been sitting, enveloped physically and mentally, as I thought, in the words former which exceeds from his circumstance of the words fro in the mystic fumes which arose from his cigar, after berries, or, after I had filled my pan or basket, to sit perched upon the highest peak them in the fire.

"There, madam, turned as suddenly away, and stood gazing from | western side of the "Pond," and watch the the window into the dreary, foggy, November Long Island Sound, heaving in sight and dis- the side of the head. "I don't keep you for a atmosphere, which shrouded the city as in a

I took that "laying on of hands" as a benetrees and little shrubs, were mirrored so mi | feeling that I would like to tattoo her in the New Hampshire Village, January 13, 1781; nutely, and mark the shadows as they changed or deepened, with a wonder ever new and fresh.

A small "japanned," or what had once been "japanned," tin box, or miniature trunk, looked at me. I thought it was for the loss of seeking redress. The first and principal one is heid Ollie's treasures. These were, a small Bible, with his mother's name written upon which he met in my face; for when he asked I was a waif which the Dead Sea of Poverty | the fly-leaf, (I have it now,) the "Natural Hiscast upon the tender mercies of the town of Brainshand. I remember no time when I was "The Twin Lambs," a childish allegory, two dead and buried, it grew sadder still. net "town poor," and did not live with old or three certificates of good behaviour and "Oh, Lina! Lina "Grannie Hunt" in the Pond District, a portion scholarship, from his school teachers, when he you will never go!" of the town not remarkable for the respectabil- was so happy as to go to school, and a few other ity and sobriety of its inhabitants.

I do not know how the selectmen of Brains over and over to me, and of all books I have trifies. Sundays he used to read these books "To live with Him, as you promised." over and over to me, and of all books I have "I don't care if I don't!" I answered, passion hand could reconcile it with their consciences, read, or heard read since, I think none have ately. to put a little child with such a person as Sally impressed like that story of the Twin Lambs. or He would not make me live with old Grannie Hunt. I scarcely think they would have put their own children there, but I suppose they as houses," Ollie said—a statement which alife he was good, as you say, Ollie?" I asked, sud-during the war. * * And had these sunk their own consciences in that of the pub most took away my breath, and which I should denly struck by a new thought. lic, and that absolved them; for did she not offer to keep me a "whole shilling less per week made it, especially when I thought of them in fully. He only lets 'em be. You know the war without a murmur. The principal cause than any one else?" besides, she was notorious comparison with the fish I was accustomed to maple sprout that I bent down for you, for a of their complaints was common with all the for neatness and industry; she would teach me catch in the Pond; and I often watched the horse to ride on, last summer, down by the other troops. The virtue, perseverance, fortito work and keep me clean "-what more was Sound closely, if perchance I might get a pond. It has never come up straight again, tude, and patriotism, of our soldiers, have been necessary? Why should I be string to the extremest trial. And I'll assure you there not many there not, who deem there not many there now, who deem there not many there now, who deem there of a stray one there. I liked the Bible and never will, I guess. I s'pose something this provision for Vashti, and l'll assure you the extremest trial. And I'll assure you the titude of sine?" Then, I was an orphan, ut-terly friendless, "with no one to care what did become of me," as the old woman often told into Goliath's forehead, the wood where Sam-"Why don't He, then, if he can?" Indeed, I can remember no time when I was not made to feel that I had no business to be in oxen? Indeed, I think my childish reverence Him to.

the world, and I early became a sort of Ishma-elite, giving back scorn for seorn, and hate for hate. I could have given love for love, if there had been any one for me to love, for I made friends of all things without doors, even to the great turtles in the pond; and then when Ollie. great turtles in the pond; and then when Ollie came—little Oliver Lee—I gave him my whole heart.

The pond; and then when Ollie came to where, heart.

The pond; and then when Ollie came to where, heart.

The pond; and then when Ollie came to where, heart.

The pond; and then when Ollie came to where, heart it is then the public credit, and when Ollie came to where, heart.

The place of the study of the motives which have to be stowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the slender water than had been bestowed on my elder brothers, and originating in a conviction of the army, it will be the policy or the policy or the policy or the fold; and when Ollie came to the policy or He was a pale, sickly boy of ten, with great and thirst, it lies down to die, far away from the happy fold, and sunken eyes, that looked like wells, and clubbed feet, turning inward—the scrofulous legacy which two anciently wealthy families had, by and gathers it back to his bosom. I always which two anciently wealthy families had, by and at midsum who, but for all the provisions therein named, if the finders of the army, it then the twest and originating in a conviction of the stender down to die, far away from the happy fold, and by heart was still sore about my curls, and three was little confort in hearing from Ollie that the areas the many an one of older growth, my faith faltered. My heart was still sore about my curls, and the section of the stender down to die, far away from the happy fold, and the was still sore about my curls, and originating in a conviction of the stender down to die, far away from the happy fold, and the was still sore about my curls, and the originating in a conviction of the latter, which reduced the uncessy temper in the areas, which reduced the uncessy temper and originating in a conviction of the stender down to die, far away from the happy fold, and the was still sore about my curls, and the originating in a conviction of the stender.

In them, specially of my constitution, which was the mere cere there were cere that the the areas the many in one of older growth, my faith faltered. My heart was still sore about my curls, and the constitution of the stender down to die, far away from the happy fold, and the was still sore about my curls, and the constitution of the stender about the stank when the areas, when reduced the many is the many at one of older growth, my faith faltered. My heart was still sore about my curls, and the original areas the many is the many at one of older growth, my faith faltered. My heart was still sore about my curls, and original areas the many is the many at one of older growth, my faith faltered. My heart was still sore about my curls, and original and gathers it back to his bosom, I always them." I did not like myself half as well.

"Go where?"

me, for the taint touched his physical system only; a better, truer, more patient, loving soul, I have never seen.

Yet why should I not? Poor old soul, she when blows and coarse abuse fell upon him, When blows and coarse abuse fell upon him, and the voice of he did not swell with suppressed rage, or fire up with lightning anger and scorn, like me; he only shrunk a little, and shut up his sunken mouth a little more closely. And in the summouth a little more closely. And in the summouth a little more closely.

Towards the close of the period above mendoor, to count the strokes. Ollie and I counted, too, but before we had got up to sixty, I heard the front gate open and shut, and the voice of our nearest neighbor, Polly Smith, talking with my mistress. They entered the kitchen; and when the latter called me in to bring a pail of water from the pond, Mrs. Smith glanced at me curiously, as she said:

Towards the close of the period above mendoor, to count the strokes. Ollie and I counted, the uneasiness and complaints of the army were renewed, and Middle States - 147,000 or nearest neighbor, Polly Smith, talking with my mistress. They entered the kitchen; and when the latter called me in to bring a pail of water from the pond, Mrs. Smith glanced at me curiously, as she said:

Towards the close of the period above mendoor, to count the strokes. Ollie and I counted, the uneasiness and the front gate open and shut, and the voice of wind the front gate open and shut, and the voice of our nearest neighbor, Polly Smith, talking with my mistress.

They entered the kitchen; and when the body; and she had been born in a home. They of the army were renewed, and Mrs. Smith glanced at me in the records of the uneasiness and complaints of the army were renewed, and Mrs. Smith glance to say that, in the summer of the plough-tail.

I must do myself the instinct the sum of the pond when the strokes. Ollie and I counted, when the strokes of the vere renewed, and Mrs. Smith glance at the uneasiness and stood in the end door, to coun

instinct rather, born with them in the woman's heart, led her to take their part, on all occasions, against the father, though she ruled them with a rod of iron herself—but only until they were a match for her in physical strength; then, they openly defied her.

When the old man died, he revenged him
When the old man died, he revenged him
Who's dead?" I asked, my curiosity getting one thing to soothe their feelings or brighten the gloomy prospect, I cannot help apprehending that a train of evils will follow, of a very serious and distressing nature.

Early in the year 1783, a petition was presented to Congress by certain officers of the army, asking to have the half-pay for life, which the better of my providence.

cattle into their crops whenever we found them in our fields; and as to any of their tenants staying in the house, that of course was impossible. Oh that weethed life!

[TO BE CONTINUED.] For the National Era. JUST CLAIMS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

"She is in Heaven, now!" he said; "and I queens that Ollie read about were finer, even then culist in the army, "for three years or dusplaced where the condition and interest when would their repugnance to a faithful obe the repugnan Queen Esther herself, when, "in regal state," ring the war," should, provided they served as child, and for some hours, that one Sunday fully noted by Judge Marshall, by Col. Alex-I was, indeed, a poor ignorant child. I had no idea, even after Ollie's teachings, what my gentle Ollie. to my shame be it said—I almost forgot my ander Scammell, and by other historians. At the end of the three years, (in 1780,) the army

and I seldom went more than three days at a time. Moreover, she wanted me, in the winter, to wind quills for her loom, (for she wove. ries. He did not say much all the same vear. (1780) Gen. Washington recommended, as the only remedy, that half pay for life be secured by law to all who would then enlist to serve du-

and his wife's visit had ruffied her temper sadly; sylvania line, who were quartered in huts near non-commissioned officers, and had their board the redress of their grievances. Gen. Wayne "There, madam, take up that work, and let western side of the "Pond," and watch the me see you lay it down again until I tell you, if white-sailed ships that flecked the waters of you dare," she cried, as she hit me a slap on with advice to try conciliatory measures. Col. Alexander Scammell, who was then an officer appearing so silently and mysteriously, or hanging over the cliff, to gaze down into the deep clear water, where the white clouds, the

> their equivocal enlistments, which were worded for three years or during the war.' me about it that night, and I burst out into diery construed them not to be binding after expressions of wild rage, wishing the old woman | the expiration of 'three years.' The State and | years at the close of the war, in 1783. officers urged the latter clause, and compelled "Oh, Lina! Lina!" he said, "I am afraid them to continue in service."

ever before underwent for so long a time." * In another letter of Col. Scammell, dated New Windsor, March 4, 1781, to Jos. Gilman, "I don't believe He wants to have me, of Exeter, N. H., he thus writes: "Their first complaints were grounded on

> troops been well clothed, fed, and paid, I beconceive of. * * * A well-found army is plies sours their minds, when the plighted faith

them." I did not like myself half as well.

One day in the autumn, when Ollie and I possessing no funds which would enable it to fulfil its engagements. From requisitions, alone were gathering in the dry beaus, and shelling to be made upon soveraign States were detailed.

If these schools, nothing was taught but I began the Greek grammar, and the spring who, but for all the provisions therein named, and their perfect confidence in the integrity of fulfil its engagements. From requisitions, alone all the other States, would never have consentlong intermarrisge, left to the town:
They said "the town" sent him there, and I heard Grannie Hunt tell Mrs. Smith that she had nine shillings per week for keeping him; but I know now God sent him to be a good angel to know now God sent him to the mysen nation as to the autumn, when Ollie and I were them the fill intention in the sutumn, when Ollie and I were gathers it back to when the nation of the mysen nation and I withing the down on the sutumn, when Ollie and I were gathers it back to when the fill in the drown in the sutumn, when Ollie and I were gathering in the drown of the united of you, then the fill in the drown in the sutumn, when Ollie and I were the autumn, when Ollie and I were the autumn, when Ollie and I were the follows and shelling the drown of the united of you, the drown of the un

mer evenings, when we were sent to the old kitchen chamber to bed—his bed occupying one end of the long "lean to" room, and mine the other. Sitting beneath the high, narrow and disease, rather than healthy, happy life.

Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the series to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confidental terror to the Secretary of Washington "declared, in a confident "I s'pose so, though it's all nonsense. She don't know nothin' about him; besides, she asituation as eligible as that they had left to enter and disease, rather than healthy, happy life.

As she came to womanhood, she missed even the beautiful evangel of love, which so often makes up, with woman, for the lack of all other teachers; for she either slighted or doubted the promise of its coming, and at eighteen, partly in a fit of anger at her parents, and partly to be the her condition, she married old John Hunt, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full, a man whose youngest child was some the full of the folks? It is a situation as eligible as unat they nad deid: "Yet, I cannot help fearing the result of the measure, when I see the service," he added: "Yet, I cannot help fearing the result of the measure, when I see such a number of men, goaded by a thousand stings of reflection on the past, and of anticipations on the future, about to be turned into the world, soured by penury, and what they regard as the ingratitude of the world, soured by penury, and what they regard as the ingratitude of the public, involved in debts, and without one farthing to carry them home, after having spent the flower of their samples of the verses of which he quotes, from the service," he added: "Yet, I cannot help fearing the result of the measure, when I see such a number of men, goaded by a thousand stings of reflection on the past, and of anticipations, I believe, about that time received such a number of the service," he added: "Yet, I cannot help fearing the result of the measure, when I see such a number of the section on the grand as the ingration of the officers of the army of the service," he added: "Yet, I cannot help fearing the result of the measure, when I see such a number of the service," he added: "Yet, I cannot help fearing the result of the measure, when I see such a number of t Hunt, a man whose youngest child was some years her senior. He was old, infirm, avaricious, ill-tempered. There could be no happically and independence of the cious, ill-tempered. There could be no happically and independence of the cious, ill-tempered. There could be no happically and independence of the cious, ill-tempered. There could be no happically and independence of the cious, ill-tempered. There could be no happically and independence of the condition, and by his efforts he secured the granting to carry them home, after having spent the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimonies, in the leaves of Addison's crucism on onesy the cooperation of the officers in a number of the cooperation of the officers in a number of the sake of reading connectedly the states. He had frequent conversations with the first the first having spent the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimonies, in the leaves of Addison's crucism on onesy the sake of reading connectedly the states. He had frequent conversations with the first having spent the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimonies, in the leaves of Addison's crucism on onesy the sake of reading connectedly the sake of reading connectedly the states. He had frequent conversations with the first having spent the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimonies, in the leaves of Addison's crucism on the sake of reading connectedly the sake of reading connectedl

This "commutation," so called, Congress resolved should now be paid, not in specie, but only in "CERTIFICATES"—the promises to pay of a future day—which certificates, thus inexorably forced upon them, many of those officers could only regard as the consummation of all tyranny and wrong, and as identical and kin-dred with all the other paper money which that Congress had made in such prodigious quan-

tors generally, and to that class, in particular, whose claims were founded on military service. Early in 1777 Congress found it necessary, But there were many who viewed the army with by the resolves of Congress in 1780, as before father's presence of mind. While others wen

she went in to her lord, "to save the Jews from street to have been equally precarious with what it of February 21, 1856, at page 3, "That the me till I was fourteen years old. A great deal to have been equally precarious with what it of February 21, 1856, at page 3, "That the me till I was fourteen years old. A great deal of the time I was girl and when well was ex-Here was ambiguity, as a Marshall, by Col. Alexby other historians. At in half pay to those officers for life, as before the end of the three years, (in 1780,) the army least by Marshall, vol. 4 the end of the three years, (in 1780,) the army mentioned, and as stated by Marshall, vol. 4 to school when I could; and when not at school was a farmer's youngest boy, not good for much discharge under the agreement. Congress now cable in regard to these commutation certifibre.

But this decision of the Hon. Mr. Evans is him to me as an angel, and ever afterward (violent and passionate as I was, at times) I had a dim, undefined hope of attaining to some life, better and purer than the one I was living. But the story of that picture haunted me, and the story of the story of the story of that picture haunted me, and the story of s ciency caused by the depreciation of the Conto be made on sovereign States were the suptinental currency, the benefits of which resolve were confined to those only who enlisted then meritorious creditors." And again he says: smoothing out its folds, she asked me what I were confined to those only who enlisted then work such old patched things for, and why I or thereafter for three years or during the "The exasperation of the army was extreme," did not curl my hair like hers. It was all the war."—See Marshall's Life of Washington, and almost universal." And again Marshall vol. 4. None of this deficiency for deprecia- states, vol. 4 p. 586, speaking of the army: "Soured by their past sufferings, their present wants, and their gloomy prospects, and exas-perated by the neglect with which they believed themselves to be treated, and of the injustice supposed to be meditated against them, the ill

> which they continued to suffer, increased to an alarming extent; and on the 1st day of January Chairman or the Committee on Revolutionary Chairms, in his report dated April 4, 1856, at page 7, and in reference to section 11 of the House bill, proposes, as an amendment, to strike out the words descendants Morristown, Penn., revolted, and one captain was killed. They elected their own generals, stead the following words: "That all claims stead the following words: "That all claims sections of this act, shall be paid to the officer if children equalty; and if there be no widow living, then to his child, children, or grandchildren, dec." Now, obviously, the above as he proposed, is manifestly most unjust and partial in its operation, inasmuch as it proposes, and after the lapse of nearly three generations, exclusively to the widows, children, and grand children, and to cut off all other descendants.

It will be found, on examination, that the

grades, or with the rank of Colonel or above that grade, that their ages would average 43 quently, if any of this class were now living, but still I am of opinion that my impression is never command sufficient resolution. When the ages of each must average 116 years—therefore, and not from narrative, and children who are chiefly, if not alone, at this personal recollection, children who are chiefly, if not alone, at this day, the petitioners to Congress, as the only living descendants of all this class of officers of the higher grades, as before mentioned, that the amendment of Mr. Broom is calculated unjustly to cut off entire from any share or inheritance in this provison. In order that the children and grandchildren of this class, if any such be living at this late day, may, as the only such be living at this late day, may, as the only and favored recipients, inherit all; or, in case these be all dead, that then all the benefits of this very limited ability. No means were within his reach, generally speaking, but the excellent man. It was but half a dozen miles small town schools. These were kept by teach the provision may thus for he second and

The Constitution of the United States of children. commonly a well-disciplined one. But when America was ordained and established by the When the school was in our neighborhood, it do all I could for myself, he would do what he "I don't know. I never thought about it hunger compels the soldier to maraud and people of the several States in September, was easy to attend; when it removed to a more could for me. I remember that I was quite before. I guess it's because nobody's asked plunder, when the insufficiency of pay and supestablish justice, insure domestic tranquillity. While yet quite young, and in winter, I was appeared to me so high, and the expense and provide for the common defence, promote the sent daily two and a half or three miles to the sacrifice it was to cost my father so great, general welfare, and secure the blessings of school. When it removed still further, my fa- could only press his hands and shed tears liberty to ourselves and our posterity," &c. ther sometimes boarded me out in a neighboring Excellent parent! I cannot think of family, so that I could still be in the school.

Massachusetts furnished Connecticut New Hampshire -

cious, ill-tempered. There could be no happiness in that home, but there was a plenty of discord, mean spite, and anger; and the two children that were born in this miserable at mosphere did not clear it, but rendered it, if possible, worse; for the strong maternal love, instinct rather, born with them in the woman's heart, led her to take their part, on all occadefenders of the country proved unsuccessful."—See History of the Times.

In the agreement of those officers to accept part of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns I could

liked Grannie Hunt, I hated them worse; for they always called me a "town poor brat," and asked after my father, the "town pump" old gray-headed Mr. Gates, with his little and asked after my father, the "town pump" on the horse before him. Was my burned their rails, and turned their own cattle into their crops whenever we found them there, at Grannie Hunt's? Why did he never we found them there, at Grannie Hunt's? Why did he never we found them the was like. I had seen officers to absolve that Congress from all the solemn and repeated promises and vows which thus issued by and under the resolve of that Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be conditions, to all.

This "commutation," so called, Congress

This "commutation," so called, Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be deemed void; and the half-pay, as promised by any under the resolve of that Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be deemed void; and the half-pay are conditions, to all.

This "commutation," so called, Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be deemed void; and the half-pay are conditions, to all.

This "commutation," so called, Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be deemed void; and the half-pay are conditions, to all.

This "commutation," so called, Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be deemed void; and the half-pay are conditions, to all.

This "commutation," so called, Congress of March 22, 1783, in justice be deemed void; and the half-pay are conditions, to all the solution of the morning light, we had a difference of recollege.

The point of the point is positive force, should all those commutation certificates, they had made of half-pay for life, on certain to the force, should all those commutation certificates, they had made of half-pay for life, on certain the point is positive force, should all those commutation certificates, they had made of half-pay for life, on certain the point is positive force, should all those commutation certificates, they had made of half-pay for life, on certain the point is positive force, sho deemed void; and the half-pay, as promised by Congress in 1777, and again promised in 1780, should begin in 1783, at the end of the war, as agreed, and be now paid, with interest for the long delay, with the deduction therefrom of those commutation certificates, at one-eighth part of their nominal value, at which rate and only they were mostly sold by those impoverished officers.

We are aware that Congress has at various samuence of my error had well-nigh been sarious.

my stormy face to the serene one of Christ.
"Will Grannie Hunt live with Him, Ollie?"
I suddenly asked.
"I am afraid not, unless she changes," he said, sadly.
"But you will?" I pursued.
"I hope so—if He will take me."
"Then I'll try to be good, if you'll ask Him to let me come, too. I'll try real hard, Ollie."
The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

An Abridged History of their Sufferings and Wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about times, made liberal compensation and provision for the widows and described in battle in that war, were compelled to sell their certificates, which, as tracilion and all history inform us, they mostly and eventually did, for only one of the war, were compelled to sell their certificates, which as tracilion and all history inform us, they mostly and eventually did, for only one of the war, while some there yet undoubtedly were, while We are aware that Congress has, at various

writes, in reference to these commutation cerificates: " It is therefore more than a common debt; it is a debt of honor. It can never be considered as a pension, or gratuity, nor can-celled, until it is fairly discharged." December 1, 1856.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MR. WEBSTER.

I was born January 18, 1782. My father, by two marriages, had five sons and five daughters. I am the youngest son, and only survisome progress. In the autumn there was a ving child. I have nephews and nieces, both of short vacation. I went home, stayed a few the whole and half blood; that is to say, sons and daughters of my brothers and sisters, of the quarter, and then began the Latin gram both my father's wives.

The year following my birth, my father remov- to Joseph Stevens Buckminster. He had, ed from his first residence, which was a log house on the hill, to the river side, in the same to Exeter, perhaps in the college vacation, and town, a distance of three miles. Here, in the was acting as usher in the place of Dr. Abbott meadow land, by the river, with rough high then absent through indisposition. hills hanging over, was the scene of my earliest recollections; or, as was said in another case, "Here I found myself." I can recollect when it was 1790; but cannot say that I can rememer further back. I have a very vivid impres- counsellor at Portland, were my instructors. slon, indeed, of something which took place some years earlier, especially of an extraordinary rise in the river. I remember how the deluge which I attended to while in this school; but of rain beat for two days on the house; how all there was one thing I could not do. I could looked anxiously to see the river overflow its banks; how the waters spread over the meadows; how the waters spread over the meadows; how the boat, coming from afar on the other.

Buckminster sought especially to persuade me side of the river, was rowed up till it almost to perform the exercise of declamation like touched the door-stone; how Mr. G.'s great other boys, but I could not do it. Many a piece barn, fifty feet by twenty, full of hay and grain, sheep, turkeys, and chickens, sailed down the current majestically before our eyes, and how the day came, when the school collected to we were all busy preparing to fly to the mountains as soon as our house should manifest a disposition to follow Mr. C.'s barn. I remember, or seem to remember, all these things. I did indeed see as much of them as a child of the ways pressed and entreated to my seat, I could not resise myself from it. Sometimes the instructors frowned, sometimes they smiled. Mr. Buckminster always pressed and entreated to my seat, I could not be a sea of the manifest and I saw all eyes turned to my seat, I could not be instructed to my s Conse- five years could see, for I think it was in 1787, most willingly that I would venture, but I could

the year. To these I was sent, with the other idea thrilled my whole frame. He said he children.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five

cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at

my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

is invariably required.

certificates of deposit.

victoria læta could be said of either.

At a very early day, owing, I believe, mainly to the exertions of Mr. Thompson, the lawyer, the clergyman, and my father, a very small circulating library had been bought. These institutions, I believe, about that time received

ben wont to look at the picture occasionally.

Though my religious training had been wholly the character of Stata, nard the contrast between he possibly could for the heart of the fine and that of the Man in the clouds pleased me. I liked to associate for reasonably assigned as the possibly could for the heart of the fine state of the state sequence of my error had well-nigh been serious.

> The deficiency caused by the depreciation of have been in danger of burning together. As Early in 1777 Congress found it necessary, in order to recruit and preserve the army, to make a new law, promising and offering, as the condition and inducement, that all who would their repugnance to a faithful observance of the public engagements."
>
> But there were many who viewed the army with a jealous eye, who acknowledged their merits mentioned, should in justice now be paid, with interest, to all those to whom it is justly due.
>
> The Hon. Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Revolutionary Claims, has stated, in his report of the age of eighty, was sleeping in the resolves.
>
> The Hon. Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Revolutionary Claims, has stated, in his report. my father took an important step with me. Or the 25th day of May, 1796, he mounted his horse, placed me on another, carried me to Exeter, and placed me in Phillips's Academy then and now under the care of that most ex cellent man, Dr. Benjamin Abbott. I had never been from home before, and the change overpowered me. I hardly remained master of my own senses among ninety boys who had seen so much more, and appeared to know so much more than I did. I was put to English grammar and writing and arithmetic.

mar. My first exercises in Latin were recited

Better to stem with heart and hand The roaring tide of life, than lie.

freshman, August, 1797. At Boscawen I had found another circulating library, and had read many of its volumes. I remember especially eyes till I had finished it; nor did I lay it down extraordinary book on my imagination.

Though death has made great havoc in our class, some yet live who were intimate with me, especially Mr. Bingham, before mentioned. others of the class, are still living.

Owing to some difficulties hac non meminisse | slavery party. juvat, I took no part in the commencement exercises. I spoke an oration to the Society of the United Fraternity, which I suspect was a sufficiently boyish performance.

ry and English literature. Perhaps my reading easily lead stronger heads than mine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

FIRST NUMBER OF THE ELEVENTH VOL-UME.—This is the first number of our Eleventh Volume. We shall continue to print a large edition, so as to supply back numbers for a little while to subscribers who have been delayed. Meantime, let our agents and friends generally be as active and prompt as possible. We receive many, many kind and flattering words, which it does not become us to publish, but we may be excused for inserting a brief paragraph in a letter immediately before us: "I wish to inform you of one fact, by way of the many readers of every other political paper

range of my information." That is a compliment worth having.

GOOD SEED AND GOOD SOIL -A stanch Republican, who became a subscriber to the Era at Petersburgh, Illinois, one month ago, sends us a club of twenty subscribers. Up to that time, we had never had a single subscriber In the county. How much individual effort can

FORTUNE TELLING, the story that appeared in the last Era, was copied from Harpers'

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL commences in this number of the Era, and grows in interest as it progresses.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES .- The article on our first page on Revolutionary Services, is a to a bill now pending in the Senate.

THE WASHINGTON STAR, which seems to speak by authority for Mr. Buchanan, says : We have a few items from Wheatland, on

which we have reason to rely First. Mr. Buchanan has as yet invited no one to become a member of his Cabinet, and has not made up his mind with reference to a

single member of it. Second. Mr. John Appleton, of Maine, is to be the editor of the Washington Union.

Third. Mr. Buchanan is an earnest advocate of the election of John W. Forney, Esq., to the Senate of the United States.

Fourth. He will leave Wheatland, for this city, shortly before the first of February.

PERIODICALS.—We had intended to notice. this week, several periodicals on our table,

"Unquestionably, this discontent among the slaves is the result of the late sectional contest. They were not ignorant of the character of the late canvass. Excited by the incendiary ope rations of the Black Republican party, emboldened by assurances of sympathy, and promises doubt, by the secret suggestions of miscreants

bear false witness against their neighbors.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The correspondent

direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient of maize or broom corn, but will prosper in a richness and delicious flavor of the milk of com which had been fed on that description of food.

"Several gentlemen have likewise recently acquainted the office with the fact of the success of the liquoriee plant, which is hardy as far north as Connecticut. It is employed not be permitted to buy lands in Virginia, or beonly for medicinal purposes, but, they say, is an important element in preparing some of the best ale and porter in Great Britain.

ARKANSAS, OFFCIAL .- The vote for the candidates for Electors of the State is as follows: Barrow - - 21,906 | Grace - - 10,787 21,801 | Patterson -21,908 Reagan - -

McCoy - - 21,893 Sutton - - -10.787 By this table, it will be seen that the average vote of the Democratic candidates is - 21,899 And the average vote of the Know

Hempstead -

Nothing candidates is - - - 10,796

Majority for Democratic electors - 11.103 The whole number of votes cast is 32.724—a falling off, from the vote given last August, of over 12,000. The result shows that the Democrats have carried the State by a majority larger than the actual Know Nothing vote.

Foreign Immigrants, as we all know, genethat I found Don Quixote, in the common trans- rally seek homes in the free States, unwilling lation, and in an edition, as I think, of three | to encounter the jealous espionage of the South, or four duodecimo volumes. I began to read or the competition of its slaves, and aware that free labor has small chance of just compensafor five minutes, so great was the power of that tion under slave-labor institutions. Sometimes. however, companies of such immigrants, at-Of my college life I can say but little. tracted by the climate of the South, have formed colonies in certain portions of it, but they rarely meet with a cordial weclome. In Texas, not Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Glouocester, (Sandy Bay;) long since, an attempt was made by some of Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Weathersfield; Rev. its newspapers to arouse an excitement against Thomas Abbott Merrill, of Middlebury; Judge the French colonists there, on the ground that Fuller, of Augusta; Mr. Farrar, of Lancaster; Judge Kingsbury, of Gardiner, and several they cherished sentiments unfriendly to Slavery, and the German settlers in Texas have more I was graduated, in course, August, 1801. | than once fallen under the suspicion of the pro-

The New York Herald states, that lately, several Italian and French refugees have been settled in Virginia, under favorable circumstances, My college life was not an idle one. Beside through the influence of the American Industhe regular attendance on prescribed duties and studies, I read something of English histo-Italians were recently released from an impriswas too miscellaneous. I even paid my board onment of seven years, to which they had been for a year by superintending a little weekly condemned for their participation in the revonewspaper, and making selections for it from lution of 1847. Others were members of the books of literature and from the contemporary Italian legion in the Crimes. They have alpublications. I suppose I sometimes wrote a foolish paragraph myself. While in college, I ready, says the Herald, "produced a good imposition of the paragraph myself." delivered two or three occasional addresses, pression by their deportment, and the intelliwhich were published. I trust they are forgot gence and alacrity with which they entered on ten; they were in very bad taste. I had not their work-for which their military training, then learned that all true power in writing is in and their labor in the trenches before Sebastothe ars rhetorica, as it is usually taught, may pol, peculiarly qualify them." The same paper

"A company in this city offer strong induce ments for the settlement of emigrants in Virginia; and another company in New England, with 100,000 acres, are making similar arrange ments for the colonization of free labor in the

One might suppose that Virginia would welcome all such immigrants-men who come to tive legislation, nor should its existence or ex buy her worn-out lands, to restore their vitality, tension therein be prohibited, although such and make them productive-men, who must an affirmation would be utterly illogical and add to her population and enterprise. Why absurd, directly repugnant to the purpose for should she not secure a portion of the stream of which the Convention had met, and flatly confree immigration which is rolling its full tide | tradictory to the third resolution, which exthrough the free States?

But, let us hear what the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the leading Southern organ of the All that is needed to restore sense to the reso Party which stood up for the rights of foreign | lution, make it logical, and consistent with the immigrants in the late canvass, has to say of third resolution, is, to insert a semicolon be these colonizing movements:

" Arrangements for the colonizing of free labor in Virginia.'-These words at once arrest our attention, and reveal the secret of the encouragement. It is this: whitst from among thing. It is the first visible operation of the society for the propagation of Abolitionism in

other of the pro-slavery candidates, the Era's "How shall our people meet the movement? list furnished not one such voter, within the Shall the Abolitionists of New York and Boston be permitted to scatter their 'free labor' colonies over Virginia, until they succeed in planting an Anti-Slavery population in our midst? Shall they be allowed thus to introduce a hostile element in the bosom of the State, in opposition to its interests, and in active

> "These inquiries address themselves to the people of Virginia with peculiar emphasis at the present moment. The energies of our institutions are taxed to resist the pressure of design of our Federal Government were to external aggression. In the remoter northern | secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all and western counties of this State, the security, and consequently the value, of slave property, are well nigh destroyed, by the depredations of our National Territory, ordained that no per-Abolition kidnappers. At the same time, we son should be deprived of life, liberty, or prophave reason to suspect the machinations of erty, without due process of law, it Yankee emissaries in the bosom of this State. | our duty to maintain this provision of the Con and to apprehend some possible demonstration stitution against all attempts to violate it, to f violence from our slaves. While all these prevent the establishment of Slavery in the oncurrent causes are operating with such efand our social security, shall we permit these 'free labor' colonies to add another and a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or ize the Southern People in a conspiracy to reed against us?

The character of these immigrants opposes an independent objection to their introduction n the State. For the most part they are po itical culprits, driven from Europe for their evolutionary violence, and fresh from the in-Propagandism! Some are ordinary offende against the security of life and property; others are soldiers, whom despotism dismisses from pay of Abolitionism, and precipitated her on us to destroy the value of our property

and the security of our institutions. 'The impudence of this attempt on the part of the Abolitionists of New York and Boston, o garrison Virginia with their janissaries, an pollute our soil with the presence of their abble of paupers and criminals, provokes rehey threaten our institutions, calls for the inrference of the Legislature. It is an excep tional case, and may be managed without im pugning the liberal principles of our policy of

ago, a small colony of emigrants from New settled upon it, put up comfortable houses, and in our midst, they grew impatient of their sub- since then have been contributing by their in

inflammatory representations, and by these them at low prices, and, like practical men, were their passions excited, and hopes of anxious to make their investments profitable of the ruling Party at the North. Self-interest, tend, in fact, anything else than a "fair busiif nothing else, should admonish them not to ness transaction," is to render them undue credit. The notion is decidedly unsophistioated.

to plant sixteen acres, with a view of extending to do with Abolitionism? The article of the ful in relation to the condition of things at the

come a citizen, or reside in the State, without

The Richmond Enquirer draws an inference "From these insurrectionary movements, we

the proposition to revive the slave trade. Ne groes of some intelligence are not to be deceiv-They originate in the blind passions of the ignorant and brutal mass—a mass to which it is admonishing the people of Virginia to be on he interest of the South to make no addition

The Enquirer is right on one point: the augmentation of the slave population of the to believe that in proportion as the slaves are the necessity of adopting immediate measures wanton, and oppressive.

History teach us that the best way to make &c., &c. Despotism stable is, to enlighten its subjects?

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

all attempts to violate it for the purpose of

establishing Slavery in the United States by

r extension therein: that we deny the author

give legal assistance to Slavery in any Terri

not be established in the Territories by posi-

Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories

tween "United States" and "by Positive LE-

GISLATION," so as to make the latter phrase

qualify the clause, "prohibiting its existence

or extension therein." With this understand

ing, we remarked, when the corrected resolu-

tion was handed to us by Mr. Giddings, (who

was the author of it,) that the inaccuracies in

the former one were "verbal." The corrected

is as follows. We mark in italics the portions

"2. Resolved, That, with our Republican

fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth

that all men are endowed with the unalienabl

right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-

ness: and that the primary object and ulteri

in which the correction is made:

assoiation of individuals, to give

Territories ought to be prevented:

aibited by positive legislation:

to violate it:

words needlessly.

ence to Slavery in any Territory of the United

States, while the present Constitution shall be

As it stands, the resolution affirms that it is

rislature, nor any association of individuals.

can give legal existence to Slavery in any Ter-

ritory of the United States, under the present

If there is any fault about the resolution, it

is that, in its effort to be explicit, it multiplies

TALKING TO SUIT CIRCUMSTANCES.

When it was thought necessary to frighten

the capitalists and conservatives of Philadel-

phia and New York into the support of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wise told them, if Fremont were

mit to it, and through the columns of the Irish

Citizen, New York, on the 22d of October, he

communicated the following alarming intelli-

"I tell you that Virginia has armories for

nore than one hundred thousand men in twenty our hours by the watch; and I tell you that

the has men enough to take arms rather than

in any other respects to which we have adverted. Take Virginia alone, for instance. Do they

snow that she has an arsenal and armory of

her own, established in the good old State sov-

ereignty era of 1798 and 1799, from which she

standing public guard of a hundred men, in

ies of young guards of the age and

rit of those conscripts of France with which

quarter of the State, under the instruction of

Two months have gone by, and now hear

our martial cotemporary. December 16th,

their guard against slave insurrections, the Rich-

"The military system of Virginia is in utter

ganized means of protection against a sudden

corps of any State in the Confederacy.

moment," &c., &c.

mond Enquirer says;

can equip 130,000 troops at ten days' notice ;

subjugated to Black Republicanism!"

tounding intelligence. Hear what it said:

Constitution shall be maintained."

positive legislation, prohibiting its existen

papers, was as follows:

promise, and I entered Dartmouth College as a SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY AND FOREIGN IM- educated, they become subordinate, and indis- of prevention. Obviously the best thing to be posed to rebellion? Is this human nature?

done, under the circumstances, is to appoint patrols for the counties, and to stimulate the police of the towns to more rigor and vigilance,"

Put this and that together, and which are we We shall expect the Enquirer to act on this to believe? Editors ought to have long mem- the rest, and exclaimsopinion, and shall not be surprised to see it ories, or often consult their files. recommending some general scheme for the education of the slave population, as the one

THE FUTURE JUDGED BY THE PAST. thing needful to prevent insurrectionary move-After so exciting a canvass as we have lately

passed through, it is natural that People A correspondent at Jacksonville, Illinois, says that some of the Buchanan leaders, during the late canvass, made use of the Republican platform, as at first published, to throw storm. The well-organized Slave Interest has doubt on the position of the Republican party; and when they were pointed to the corrected document, they quoted our remark, to the effect that the errors were only verbal inaccu- moderate men of the South have their way, the country might have peace. They see in the Let us straighten out this matter. The part dark schemes of the Propagandism that besets of the platform referred to, is the closing porthem, the perils which threaten the best intertion of the second resolution, which, as first ests of the South, but they dare not defy the reported by telegraph, and printed in the news-Propaganda, who, reckless and irresponsible, are strong enough to ruin, if not rule-strong "That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Ter eration would be arraigned as disloyalty to the ritory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against Americans on the other, the Conservative Bu-

ity of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to their tone, they are but temporary. Some of the New York papers who advoory of the United States, while the present cated the Republican ticket during the late to say what ought to be done. canvass, are doing what they can to mislead This is obscure, and, owing to the wrong punc the opponents of Slavery-domination, unintentuation, seems to affirm that Slavery should tionally, we would believe. They represent the noderate tone of leading Buchanan papers in to the extreme measures of the Slavery party, in favor of Free Kansas, disposed to occupy a truly national and liberal position.

if there are indications now of moderation in

A moment's consideration will put the reader pressly declares that it is the right and duty of on his guard against these illusive representa ions, and convince him that the political milennium has not yet dawned. Have the men, to all things. who, bound by a common and exceptional Interest, annexed Texas with Slavery, sought by violence and unconstitutional enactments to us into war with Mexico, for the purpose of opening free course for Slavery on our Southern and Southwestern borders; resisted the or the admission of California as a free State; the Era that contained the spurious one, and brought about the organization of Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah, without restriction as to Slavery; repealed the Missouri Compromise, with the avowed purpose of carrying Slavery into Kansas; encouraged armed forays of Slavery Propagandists into Kansas intrigued against the black republic of Hayti; intrigued, almost to the point of war, for the forcible separation of Cuba from the mother the southern half of California to Slavery; intrigued for the conversion of Sonora into a slave State; intrigued for foothold, for conquest, for annexation, in Central America: have always been laboring to secure complete Territories of the United States, by positive ascendency in Congress, in the Judiciary, in sist the inauguration of the Republican candi date-possible have these men suddenly change ed their character, become peaceable and unag

the purpose of the Federal Government to As to Mr. Buchanan, old men are not apt to secure the rights of all persons within its jurischange. Mr. Buchanan cannot be expected to falsify the record of his life. What he has That, as the Constitution declares no person been, he will be. Why, pray, in judging of shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, his future acts, must we yield to vain hones without due process of law, it becomes our duty deal in groundless predictions, instead of rea to maintain that provision against all attempts soning from his antecedents, his well-known character, and the circumstances by which he is That the establishment of Slavery in the (Va.) Enquirer a brief memorandum of his acts of those papers. That its existence therein ought to be proof "loyalty," using the word in its Southern That neither Congress, nor a Territorial Le-

"To recapitulate "1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers through the mails. "2. In the same year, he proposed and voted

"In 1836-'7, he denounced and voted to re ject petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. "4. In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's fa mous Resolutions, defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the Govern

ment to protect and uphold the institutions o "5. In 1838-'9 and '40, he invariably voted with Southern Senators against the considera tion of Anti-Slavery petitions. "6. In 1844-'5, he advocated and voted for

"7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Com-"8. In 1850, he proposed and urged the ex-

ension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pa-

The Richmond Enquirer confirmed this as Slave Law. "10. In 1851, he remonstrated against an "The Black Republicans are as little aware of enactment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for

the superiority of the South over the North in | obstructing the arrest and return of fugitive heir military resources and establishments as slaves. "11. In 1854, he negotiated for the acquisi tion of Cuba "12. In 1856, he approves the repeal of the

Missouri Restriction, and supports the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. "13. He never gave a vote against the in terests of Slavery, and never uttered a word standing army at her capital, consisting of a which could pain the most sensitive Southern

egular pay by the State, and a volunteer force That is enough. When, under the policy of in Richmond larger in proportion to population than any city in the Union—besides two large James Buchanan, Kansas shall become a Free State, all schemes of Slavery Extension be for ever extinguished, and the Slave Interest cease to be the ruling Influence in the Administration of the Government, we shall admit that tary Institute in operation at State expense for eighteen years, whereat 130 cadets have been the Ethiopian can change his skin and the

instructed in the practical sciences, pyrotechleopard his spots-not before. What then, we are asked, mean the declara tion of Senator Bigler in favor of Squatter Sovbeen graduated, the most of whom receive their education at State expense, upon the condition of teaching within the Commonwealth for two em is visible in sub-military schools in every fearful damages sustained by the Northern Dethese Lexington graduates, with an aggregate mocracy in the late struggle, must be repaired; of pupils daily instructed in military drill, of at east 500. We have made no allusion to the that the Republican Party, which now is in the volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery regi ascendant in the North, must be disarmed. ments of the State, superior in numbers and When, by a course of prudent and cenciliatory military drill, we dare say, to the volunteer been able to recover their power in a respecta-Besides this personnel and materiel of war, the State possesses between 100 and 150 field pieces of cannon, exclusive of her quota from the Federal Government, 100 at least of which ont that the Power which has tyrannized over are six-pounders, in careful preservation in her the Union, and threatened its life, is only forarmory at Richmond, and ready for use at any bearing when it must, but will strike when it

FREE COLORED PERSONS IN ARKANSAS.—A Select Committee of the Senate of Arkansas having reported a bill for the removal of free persons of color from the State, and for preventing their future immigration. Mr. Abbott. one of the Committee, made a minority report, the chances of slave insurrection: but, are we | emergency. Every consideration, then, suggests | protesting against the bill as unconstitutional,

THE FIRST WANT.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CONVENTION finds no favor at the hands of the Southern press. The encouraging way concerning the prospects of Richmond (Va.) Examiner dissects the pro- the Territory. From the Herald of Freedom, ceedings of one Convention as a sample of all now before us, we glean several interesting

"Here we have a set of brave resolutions, hey profited the South? Who has attempted to carry them out, or who has thought of them | may be some two hundred slaves in the Terrisince the clever and patriotic gentleman who tory, but the editors of that paper have never should pause to take breath, and rest them- of the Convention died with it, and no Governwrote them quitted Charleston? The energy selves. Let them beware, however, of those or of a Southern State, no Legislature, no Coun who would mislead them into the notion that | cil of the Cherokees, no Board of Trade, no the apparent calm is anything but a lull in the Railroad Company, has ever bestowed one thought upon any one of these resolutions. elected its President, and it has four years education, colleges, and free schools, the Pacific more in which to strengthen its power, and lay Railroad, the 'uniform coinage,' the geological plans for future aggrandizement. Could the surveys, are precisely as they were before the

"From Dan to Beersheba all is barren; the groups of resolutions foliaged with words are barren fig-trees, producing nothing, and the fine speeches by which they were supported were othing more than words-words-words."

Well, what does the Examiner expect? Can the Convention manufacture Capital, and Enenough to pull down, if not to build up. Mod- terprise, and Intelligence? Can it build ships, make sailors, get up steam lines to Europe, South: and what with the Jefferson Davis write Peter Parley Histories, establish the Com-Democrats on one side, and the Percy Walker | mon School system? It sees the wants of the South, resolves that they ought to be supplied, chanan men of the South would be ground and then-it stops, blindly, stupidly ignoring between the upper and nether millstones. An the great primal want—the want of free labor. extreme policy will be forced upon them; and, Had the South free labor, Capital and Enterprise would spring up there as elsewhere, and take care of themselves, without annual gatherings of demagogues, visionaries, and speculators,

It is because Slave Society is a failure, that we have these Southern Conventions, and that after an extended discussion, it was resolved all such Conventions fail. In Free States, when a steam line is to be got up, they do not the South, as indicating a radical change of call a Northern Convention to talk about it. policy. They report Mr. Buchanán as adverse | but a company of private individuals organize, and the work is done. We claim no pre-eminent merit for the Northern People—the ques- | road with St. Louis and Chicago, so as to insure tion is one between institutions-between Free Society and Slave Society-and the fact that the latter is a failure, shows that even Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American energy is not equal

to institute a post effice censorship; plunged Albany Evening Journal, which he thinks is correct:

"He spoke of the high and noble principles ern and Southwestern borders; resisted the or-ganization of Oregon into a free Territory, and hearty expression of the wish that the members of the College of 1856 might reassemble on the first Tuesday of December, 1860, and give, as they gave to-day, a unanimous vote for Republican candidates for President and Vice President, which would be effective in investing them

Mr. Emmons, of Union Village, New York, says that our table of votes for 1852 is and by bands of armed men from Missouri. in error in allowing Hale only 777 votes in shows a disposition to do us justice, we do not Iowa, that being the vote of only one district. feel so anxious about being admitted as a State The other, he says, gave him 827, so that his | till such time as our population becomes much country; istrigued for the appropriation of total vote in the State was 1,604, making his larger than at present, and our Territorial i aggregate in the Union, 158,900. Our table stitutions have become organized, and in healthwas taken from the American Almanac, but we have no doubt Mr. Emmons is correct.

An intelligent subscriber in Gardiner,

Maine, comments with some severity upon the fect to impair the stability of our institutions legislation prohibiting its existence therein. the Executive; and lately attempted to organ-Kansas Aid Society as a speculating concern," but simply a brief telegraphic despatch an- ports to be a copy of the new Treaty with Great that Territory, but thus far have noticed noth- than the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and, if agreed Colonel Harvey. Any misapplication of the surrounded? We reprint, from the Richmond | funds sent would hardly escape the attention

In reply to a subscriber, concerning Buren received 291,678 votes in the whole York State alone. Van Buren electoral tickets Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina-his vote being, 80 in the first, 125 in the second, 9 in

the third, 85 in the fourth-total in slave States, the everlasting discussion of the Slavery question in Congress, and thinks the best plan to put an end to it would be for Southern men to within, and of one league square without, the abstain from all participation in it. Let the

per from the South reply. Congress talks about Slavery, not because he members have a special fondness for the subject, but because they cannot help themselves. It is a great practical question, deaction without discussion. When one Party "9. But, he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of '50, and employed all his influence in favor of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Policy, and another Party opposes it, how can you prevent the discussion of the subject of Protection? When one Party proposes Prop-

agandism, and the other opposes, how are you

prevent discussion? alone to State regulation. The Party of Slation a Federal one, by seeking to subject the Federal Power to the Slave Interest, and to use it for its aggrandizement: opposition, discussion, agitation, are inevitable results. How absurd for the champions of Slavery to depre-

a substitute for that reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, "proposes a uniform reaction of 20 per cent. on the duties levied by 30 per cent.: manufactures of flax, and blan-25 per cent.; unmanufactured wool to the 10 | the repetition of an experiment involving someper cent, schedule; and the raw silks, most of the crude dye-stuffs, unmanufactured vegetable dye-stuffs, dye-woods, tow, seeds, animals, &c.,

studiously avoid any reference to the sugar tax. so utterly unjust and oppressive on the masses. WISCONSIN .- The northwestern districts of

have the Legislature of the State complete. It Joint ballot -83 This is the first time the Republicans have

the Legislature,

The Kansas Free State papers talk in an

It says there is not now, and never has been, die' or 'last extremity' point, and what have to sustain itself by fair voting: possibly there patronage of the reading public, may be rether profited the South? Who have attentioned to sustain itself by fair voting: "known of twenty." The attempt to make the South believe that the slave relation would be Britain, as well as lesser ones from the Magasecure there is an imposition.

> Kansas, have commenced a shingle manufactory, with a simple machine, costing not more than \$50, with which they turn out about thirty thousand shingles daily. The good people of Lawrence are taking

> measures for the organization of a regular city Colonel Harvey and fifty other persons, main-

watered, and heavily timbered.

Meetings have been held in the town of tem. Attention begins to be directed to railthat the interests of the Territory imperatively demand the immediate construction of a railroad from the city of Quindaro, on the Missouri river, up the Kansas valley. The general feeling was in favor of connecting Kansas by railthe full benefits of competition, and thus initiat the beginning of a railroad to the Pacific.

A change seems to have come over the Peo ple of Missouri since the retirement of the Buford gang. The Herald of Freedom says, a gentleman from Indiana called at its office a A venerable subscriber to the Era thinks | few days ago, having passed with his goods the report of the remarks of the presiding offi- and family through Missouri, on his way to the cer of the New York electors, commented on Territory, and said he had never been better suppress freedom of speech, freedom of the in a late number of the Era, was erroneous, treated in travelling anywhere. The citizens press, the rights of petition and debate, and and sends us the following report, from the generally condemn the outrages that had been perpetrated.

The following article, from the same paper, is intended as a hint to Members of Congress "What we expect.-We hope and expect that Congress will repeal all the laws made by the Missouri bogus Legislature at the Shawnee Manual Labor School. We further expect that Congress will enact some laws suited to our condition, till such time as the actual settlers can make laws for themselves. We also expec an appropriation of money to pay for the illega ion of property by Government officials

ful operation. If otherwise, we desire to h admitted as a State immediately, and hope our friends will press the measure forward with all the force they can command.'

THE NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVEN-TION.

Despite the injunction of secresy in the Sen-

Lord Clarendon, sets apart a portion of Nica agua for the Mosquito Indians, who are to have dependent legislative power within their ter-The title of Nicaragua to the territory south of Segovia or Coco river, not within th limits of the Mosquito reservation, is recog nised, saving any rights which may appertain Seraniqui, be made free to the citizens of Costa Rica, without tax, except for light money and settled by joint arbitration of the United States and Great Britain. Grants made by the Moseach to the extent of one hundred yards square horities are restrained from levying export o mport duties, or collecting a tonnage duty Salize or British Honduras are to be fixed within two years, by treaty between Great Britf April, 1850; which said boundaries and limits shall not, at any time hereafter, be extended. The Bay Islands are to be a free ter itory, under the sovereignty of the Republic Juatamala are made necessary to the validity of this treaty."

FROM WASHINGTON .- There is no foundation freely circulated, representing that the Govern ment here had either proposed or intended pr posing a negotiation, to extend to the British Test Indies the policy adopted in the reciproity treaty with Canada. Information was received in diplomatic circles

by the last steamer, warranting the belief that, and had denied the right to revise the decision or terms of the preceding one, she has now reconsidered that determination, and will be acordingly represented. Russia has signified a readiness to submit the disputed points to a majority of the Conference, consisting of four of the Powers which were engaged against her in the late war.

one of the Embassies here, to the Secretary State, that England would fill the vacant mis sion if certain concessions were granted, which o properly assumed by our Governme it was rebuked in a manner that will prevent Administration shall be installed.—Cor. Phil North American.

New York the entire interest on that part of the public debt of Virginia, the interest on which is payable in that city. Each of the three banks in this city remitted \$120,000, which, with \$45,000 previously remitted, meets the whole amount payable in Wall street on the lst proximo. The unvarying punctuality with this State have at last been heard from, and we which Virginia meets all demands upon her. ught to place her bonds in as good credit as those of any other State.'

KER.—The ship Tennessee, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, for San Juan de Nicaragua, took out men and provisions in aid ssessed a clear majority in both branches of of General Walker. The authorities made no try, and indeed the world, it may be, on appointed to make a true report? Could the effort to prevent the sailing of the steamer.

The Rebiele.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. Ne

This is one of those works devoted to the selection of choice articles of Foreign periodivalorous words, high resolves, up to the 'do or a pro-slavery party in Kansas strong enough | eal literature, which, as a claimant for the garded as entitled to our favorable notice. The variety it presents is large. Some of the best articles of the leading Reviews of Great zine literature abroad, many of them illustra-Four young men, who lately emigrated to tive of the manners and customs of former times, and, in various respects, of historical interest, are collected in each monthly number, which is neatly printed in double columns, and the whole amount of large octavo pages in the course of a year is eighteen hundred, for \$5, paid in advance. Besides this, there is a fine engraving in each number, generally a portrait of some distinguished character. The number ly the original members of the Chicago Com- for November contains the Hon, Edward Evepany, which was robbed last summer on the rett's Address at Albany, at the laying of the Missouri river and turned back, and afterwards | corner stone of the Dudley Observatory; and entered by the Northern route, and became also a likeness of the orator. This address, part of the Territorial militia, having been thus well printed for reference or preservation is lately disbanded by the Governor, are laying worth the cost of the number. The editor also the foundations of a new settlement on Floyd | contemplates improvements for the succeeding creek, one of the tributaries of Pottawatomie | year, which commences in January, for which creek. The soil is exceedingly fertile, well number he promises two fine mezzotint engravings by Sartain, viz: "a splendid portrait of the present Emperor of Russia, Alexander II. Lawrence, and committees appointed for the and also "a portrait of Dr. Chalmers." From purpose of establishing a Common School sys- our past knowledge of the magazine, and the editor's character, we have no hesitation in road enterprises, a large meeting having been recommending it as a useful and interesting held in Quindaro, Kansas, on the 5th, at which, one to our readers who wish for a select compilation, from month to month, of the best periodical literature of England and Scotland, to which, perhaps, may be added, as intimated, selections from the German and French.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY, 1867.

first article, "The Animal Declaration of Inde-Governors, statesmen, and those belonging to pendence," will amuse by its comic pictures, as the Cabinet; civilians of every description; and well as now and then its veiled satire. Parts of likewise physicians, lawyers, and clergymen, it are exceedingly well done, and the ludicrous of eminence, not only in New England, but in is in keeping with the occasion, and the sly ably its value be more appreciated years hence hits, here and there thrown in, add to its spicithan at present. The more such volumes furness. Of the next two articles, "Scraps From nished in relation to the towns early settled, the an Artist's Note Book," and "To Medina and better. Mecca," the latter taken principally from Lieumeritorious, for the incidents related and illustrated. One of the best things in the number, too, is the article entitled "A Low Maranother, through 1857.

POEMS OF THE LATE FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., author of the Perhaps there is no one of our national

cumstances in which they were composed give is given in Chief Justice Taney's letter, which ful humor and pleasant flow of words which limits of Greytown. Nicaragua shall declare the author of one of our most inspiring national and poetic talent, yet it is imbued with a spirit that twine his garlands of poetry around the symbol of a nation's presence and power, at

> FAMILY MEMORIALS. Genealogies of the Families at sachusetts, including Waltham and Weston. To which trations, maps, and notes. By Henry Bond, M. I Early History. (Both in one volume.) Boston: Littl Brown, & Co. 1855. For sale by W. M. Morrison, and Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

It would be a somewhat curious task to oberve the diverse expressions with which differunfolding the map, or opening the book, here and there finding every page almost crowded MEN AND PROVISIONS FOR GENERAL WAL- family connections with New England in the as honestly and searchingly carried out as thousands that have scattered out from her the evils of Slavery as an An towns and villages through the whole coun- Have there been any such committees ev I careful examination, you may be able to trace be such in any of the slaveholding States?

student of history, one fond of searching into a title to property, should light upon this fair. would be disposed to thank the editor and ing occupation to examine these pages. It is From one of the name of Isaac Stearns, in this period, we find 100 full pages of names of deis a remarkable instance of research, for which the editor appears to be indebted especially to the industry of Mr. Charles Stearns, of Springfield. Though this instance is the fullest of

back some of your own kindred, and thus be

glad to meet with such a record of family

genealogies. If, perchance, a real antiquariar

and descents: the book, too, contains biographting, epitaphs, and a variety of similar materials, interesting to the antiquarian, historian, the student of God's providence, and to many a more general reader. Here we find the names and ancestors of two of the Presidents of the try; of the wars of the Revolution and 1812. This magazine, which we have received from and with Mexico, both in the Army and Navy; Franck Taylor, of this city, is on hand early, and as well as signers of the Declaration of Indeit is a number of more than usual liveliners. The pendence; members of Congress, Senators, characteristics of the assembly are set forth almost every State of the Union. It will be a with much effect. The debate of the animals very useful book of reference hereafter, and prob-

> the Life of Joseph. By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Biakiston. 1856. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Our readers are familiar, we presume, with riage," by the authoress of "John Halifax." the characteristics of Dr. Cumming as a wri-'Little Dorrit" is likewise continued, and the | ter; and as we have heretofore expressed our usual supply of matter is given from the pens opinion in relation to his excellences or deof the editors, in the "Monthly Record of feets, we need only say that this book possesses Events," "Literary Notices," "Editors' Table, more of the former and less of the latter than Easy Chair, and Drawer," with the never-fail- some others of his volumes. He always draws ing comic illustrations at the end. It is a much useful instruction from his topics; and promising beginning for a new year, which we | if he is too diffuse, and unnecessarily repeats. presume the enterprising publishers will be yet he has many attractions to a great body of careful to see well kept up from one month to religious readers, and no doubt will be useful, also, in the inculcation of important religious truth to some who would throw down a more solid teacher in disgust. He could scarcely treat Star Spangled Banner; with an Introductory Letter by Chief Justice Taney. New York: Robert Carter & of the patriarch Joseph without furnishing a Brothers. 1857. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, book that would find its way into the hands of

lyrics that is more popular than that which Trr son Tat. A Novel. By a Lady of New Orleans. New York: Garret & Co. For sale by Taylor &

This volume, we presume, claims to be one

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Bacon, Sides 94 a 94 a Pork, Mess 94 a

Beef, Mess - - - - 15.00 @16.00 Lard, in barrels - - - 12 @ 12; Lard, in kegs - - - 12 @ 12; Wool, Unwashed - - - 24 @ 26

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 30, 1853.

Flour, State brands - - - \$6.20 @ 6.40

35 @

20 @

6.60 @ 7.00

7.00 @ 7.25 3.50 @ 5.12

1.57 @ 1.60

. 11.00 @12.00

- 17.00 @17.50

36 @ 52 - 29.50 @30.00 - 1.16 @ 0.00 - 80 @ 00

Wool. Fleece, common . . .

Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino . . .

Coffee, Java - - - - -

Flour, State brands, extra . . .

Butter, Western, in kegs

Butter, Roll . . .

Flour, Western -

Corn Meal

Wheat, red -

lorn, yellow

Timothy Seed .

Bacon, Shoulders -

Butter, Western .

Cheese

Butter, State

Bacon, Sides - - - - -

"Uncle Tom's Cabin?" It is a sore subject, San Francisco on the next steamer, for his new we know, but does not the very fact of such station, Port au Prince. A public entertaincommittees as have laboriously investigated ment has been offered him by many of the first with Wilberforce the miseries of the slave trade, citizens, which he has accepted. and, with other philanthropists, the status of the poor classes, show that at least there is a willingness, and a desire, too, to have the variation of the poor classes, show that at least there is a ators, there being two to be chosen. The Democrats have a majority in the Legislature on joint that the other parties of forty-one ous enormities brought to light? And what is | ballot over both the other parties of forty-one, the inevitable inference in the opposite case? which will secure to that party the choice. And then, how is it with the "Tit for the Tat?" Messrs. Gwin, Latham, and Broderick, were But, as the case is there, is it quite made out—
the persons most talked of as having the best chance. "A Roland for the Oliver?" To us it does not seem so clear, and we do not see but the retort might be made-We are willing to know our true condition, and you are not; and to know is the first step towards being made to feel and to | To the Editor of the National Era: reform. We hope the authoress will clear up Notwithstanding the change in Gov. Geary's this point in the preface of her next edition. policy, Kansas has not yet reseived a happy It certainly deserves attention. She ought also peace. To be sure, the arrests and seizures made to pay the more heed to it, as she has an ad- of late are few, compared with the wholesale and others shipwrecked on our coast. vantage in availing herself of the official docu- daily ones of a few weeks since; although the ments of able committees, which Mrs. Stowe | Marshal and his innumerable deputies seem to could not have, for the very proposal to appoint be as indefatigable as ever. Still, nothing is could not have, for the very proposal to appoint be as indefatigable as ever. Still, nothing is A brief colloquy ensued, as to the resolution such a committee in our slaveholding States, done on, or rather against, the other party. As adopted last Tuesday, in relation to adjourning with reference to a redress of wrongs and cor- an illustration of the feeling of the official party to Friday, and then from Friday to Monday of interference with vested right.

oppression—deep and damning oppression. But does not the authoress see that if the conduct they had no further prisoners before them.

They were discharged, of course—Judge Cato, undoubtedly, being aware of the difficulty they can be no less so, inflicted on a colored boy? had got in. not the same treatment demand exposure ing their rights. try, freedom of speech and of the press? We regard, then, the re-publication of this book, eoming (as it is said) from a lady of New Orleans, as an admission that the full development | they and the other Free State settlers were of the evils of Slavery by Mrs. Stowe, or any one | marked for targets for the rifles of the Missouri else, is a fair and legitimate object for the employment of such talents as God has blessed away, and themselves driven to the woods and any one with; and, with such an example, we caves along the Osage, for safety. trust no more complaint will be made of officious intermeddling by our Southern friends.

There is one paragraph among others on page

There is one paragraph among others on page

Were unable to recover their own property, but were unable to recover their own property, but ning unpleasant measures in the Brit- Judge immediately ish House of Commons, the authoress goes on: months' confinement in the county jail.

promoted by free discussion." * *

the system can be heard as well in the Halls of | time in January. Congress as in a Massachusetts House of Representatives. Our SUMNERS! and our Sewards, and our Giddings, and our Chases, of the North, are heard with the same patience and lose any of its strength by the respect shown to

The italics, capitals, and exclamation point,

ceding Chapter 1st, and which must have occupied several pages, not one line of which appears in the book. Were they cancelled in the witness present. He will have more to-day.

danger of being brought into greater difficulties than I am now in. Mr. Seldon had but one witness present. He will have more to-day.

"It is universally concurrence of the sevening of the 4th remaining the evening the ev American copy, and the contents left? If so, it betrays not a little carelessness of preparation

words, "A Reply to Dred." How is it a reply of Dred in it: and so far from being anything in its actings out. The book professes to be

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

arrived to-day, with the California mails of De-

The news from California is of little interest. have resolved to preserve it carefully. able, though there was still a want of rain in tion held sway, it would undoubtedly Business at San Francisco was generally dull. Richard P. Hammond, ex-collector of San Francisco, has been acquitted on the charge of defrauding the United States Government,

The news from Oregon and Washington Territories is unimportant. Dates from Panama are to the 19th instant.

A British squadron arrived at Panama, December 8th. Its object is said to be to examine into the practicability of establishing a naval depot in the Bay of Panama, probably at Ta-

war in Nicaragua, confirmatory of the advices

A letter from Carthagena, of November 23d, states that the British difficulty is still pending, and that the blockade of the New Granadian ports would commence immediately.

elected to fill offices in Placer county-one as area, 6,000 square miles. justice of the peace, and the other as constable. Each received one vote in the precinct, and

there was no opposition. The Chinamen in Mariposa county have very generally adopted the American style of dress, chew tobacco, and drink brandy and lager beer. It is estimated, that if the present season proves a favorable one, over a million dollars ritory of Oregon.

Prison at Teoumseh, Kansas, Monday, December 15, 1856.

the loudest outcry, as a most outrageous case occurred here not long since. I have already Aside from its subject, we presume the au- remaining Hickory Point boys here, and of the poned, as a matter of justice to absent Sen-Aside from its subject, we presume the authoress would not presume to claim any equal-discharge of the grand and petit juries, and adjournment of court. It had been supposed ity of merit of her tale with that of Mrs. Stowe's. that the grand jury would merely adjourn for It never rises above mediocrity, and, indeed, hardly to that, as a literary production. There of court last week. The cause of this not being is nothing like Mrs. Stowe's descriptive power, there is scarcely any regular, well-conducted plan. Fictitious and real personages are interrange, going back as far into history as the time of Cromwell, travelling abroad, voyaging on the ocean, to gather in everything that might set forth the social evils of Great Britain. The main interact is not not set forth the social evils of Great Britain. The mingled in a strange sort of confusion. The Free State man in the district, who had even main interest is made to centre around a sweep | consented to summon a few witnesses, for exboy, son of Lord Hardheart, stolen from his father at three years of are and the conversion amination concerning the affair. But the first rates of postage in the United States, and for is a lady, genteel and amiable in her manners, witness implicated all the grand jurymen but other purposes, permitting transient printed father at three years of age, and the oppression four. What did that honorable body at this? to which he is subjected. And, as drawn, it is Their action was a very simple one—they im-

If whipping, nakedness, the loss of limbs, or | The Supreme Court sat but two days. The various sufferings, endured from cruel treatment, is misery, and calls loudly for redress in the case of a chimney-sweep as we admit does the case of a chimney-sweep, as we admit, does bring Free State men here for manfully defend-

among the States of this Republic? Did she After the adjournment of the Supreme Court, do right in laying open the foul injustice there, and does a citizen of the United States then trespass upon right or decorum in doing the William Kilbourn were discharged. Henry same in this country, where is guarantied to Kilbourn, a lad of about fourteen years of age, every such one, by the Constitution of his coun- was charged with robbery. He arose in court,

194 which we feel disposed to quote. We supthey knew the men who had aided to destroy pose it was written in 1854, and is reprinted as or drive it off. They watched the movements published in Great Britain, but it sounds a lit- of the robbers, and the first time they found tle queer now, and we somewhat wonder that, if the book were at all revised, it stands as it does. After alluding to the practice of stifling

"Not so in Congress; there, whether in the tion at Leavenworth last week, and all the Senate or House of Representatives, respect is shown to the Speaker, and his measure at least listened to. Again we are beginning to believe that the merits of our institution are being better understood and less feared, and its interests policy of the party to one more humane, and, promoted by free discussion." * * * * * at the same time, more subtile. But, for some What errors and grievances now remain in reason, the convention adjourned over to some

Mr. G. A. Sexton and myself made applica tion to Judge Cato for bail last Saturday, the Supreme Court having issued an order authorizing him to admit to bail such persons as Mr. Haseltine had just been released riens, or Stephens, of the South; nor does on bail, by proving an alibi. He was charged the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, with murder at Titus. The principal charge against us was the same. I proved by two doubted witnesses that I was in Topeka at daylight and at noon on that day, while the fight in which the crime is alleged to have are curs. But where could the authoress have been committed took place, according to evibeen for some months or a year past? What dence before the court, between the hours of day provided by the United States law for the it. Our copy, perhaps, is a defective one, or until to-night, promising to hear more evidence what does it mean? In the Table of Contents, to-day. I will have one or two additional wit. Madison, the capital of the State of Wisconsin, nesses, and could get any number, were it not the electors for Wisconsin did not arrive there

ompton, adjourn to this place. This is probably on account of the want of accommodalision. I think differently. After the expla. of the State." nation demanded of Colonel Sumner by the like an answer to it, or a refutation of that book, President, for the dispersion of that body on up to noon on the 4th. This failure happens it is a confirmation of the aim it has in view; the fourth of July last, I do not think that to be of no consequence in the present case; and no military commander who remembers | popular will, protected by law, and where there is nothing to | such a feat without pretty definite instructions nterfere in its exercise, must be still worse, and to fall back upon. I hope to be on hand, and see whatever may occur,

written by a lady, but portions of it—as, for burgh, a few days ago, a respectable family in A DOVE ALIGHTING ON A COFFIN. -In Edinexample, the anatomical terms used in one of the quietest quarters of the city were portion—seem to indicate it could hardly have | thrown into mourning by the death of one of their number, an elderly lady. A night or two the window of the room where the coffin was corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar lying. It seemed like the fluttering of the wings in a much poorer soil. A correspondent, writing of a bird against the window panes; and, when the maid-servant appeared at the window for the maid-servant appeared at the window for nary richness and delicious flavor of the milk cember 5, three hundred passengers, and nearly the purpose of raising it to examine into the \$1,700,000 in treasure. She connected with cause of the noise, a beautiful white dove flew the Golden Gate, and left Aspinwall on the 19th | into the apartment, and alighted upon the lid of the coffin. It offered no opposition when The United States steam frigate Wabash left | they attempted to secure it, and is now in the on the same day for New York, via Havana, possession of the relatives of the deceased lady, The sloop of war Cyane remained at Aspinwall. | who, from the singularity of the circumstance The reports from the mining districts are favor- event happened in times past, when superstisome districts. Money is unchanged in value. given rise to some strange imaginings relative to the departed .- Edinburgh Express.

The Five Great Lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1,534 miles. Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean The Panama Star contains an account of the depth, 968 feet; elevation above the sea, 627 feet: area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michireceived by the Tennessee, but gives nothing gan is 360 miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles; its trustees of Selden, Withers, & Co.—Star greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean dent 300 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles; ed the former port with the captain and fifteen and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth,

> to the 26th ultimo. There is scarcely an item | and of moment.

captured in Washington Territory.

Friday, December 26, 1856.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That, instead of the number of copies heretofore ordered to be printed, the usual number of copies of the journal, reports of committees, Executive and miscellaneous documents, to be printed, shall be 1,420 copies, until the further order of the Senate. On motion by Mr. Thompson, of New

Jersey,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this body whether more efficient means cannot be devised than are now provided for the preservation of the lives of seamen and passengers wrecked on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island; and also whether, in his opinion, pensions should not be granted to the families of such persons as lose their lives in endeavoring to rescue the lives of

The appropriation bills, received from the House of Representatives this morning, were read and appropriately referred.

rection of abuses, would have been met with on this subject, I will name a transaction which several Senators doubting the constitutional power to do so. A motion was made to correct the journal, given the Era an account of the trial of the the further consideration of which was post

And then the Senate adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE. Mr. Flagler, of New York, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported Senate bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed

Mr. F. asked that the bill might at once be

amendatory of the act to reduce and modify the and reached this point on last Tuesday. She other purposes, permitting transient printed matter to be sent through the mails without the prepayment of postage, and requires the prepayment of postage on all such transient matter, by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct.

On motion of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haven, of New York, in the chair,) and

sent was required for action upon any bill. No objection being made to the bills for the relief of James Harrington and of Mary Ann Clark. they were laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, while the bill for the relief of Andrew A. H. Knox and Joseph A. Campbell, or their heirs and legal represent tives, was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The Committee at one time found itself without a quorum, when the roll was called, and a quorum thus obtained. After an hour's sitting, the Committee rose and reported to the House.

Mr. Stephens, of Gergia, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next; which motion was agreed o-yeas 74, navs 62. And then, at three o'clock, the House adourned.

Tuesday, December 30, 1856.

SENATE. The Senate met to-day at the usual hour, and, after disposing of a few resolutions and bills that were introduced, agreed, on adjourning, to adjourn over until Friday. They then went into an Executive session, in which they were engaged when the Era went to press.

HOUSE. having answered to their names, further pro ings under the call were dispensed with. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read from the Clerk's desk a portion of the official record of

nessee delivered his last speech. Mr. W. then went on to show that he was correct in his original statement, that the Illinois State Register (Democratic) had shirked the publication of the resolution of the Cincinnati Convention endorsing the present Nation al Administration. He also defended himself from assaults of various Democratic papers in the State, on account of his share in the former

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF WISCONSIN .- The six and nine in the morning. Two other wit- electors of President and Vice President to nesses strongly corroborated this evidence, meet in their various States, and cast their Judge Cato said he would consider the matter electoral votes. A snow-storm on the day prefor the writs and indictments which hang over and consequently the vote of Wisconsin was them. They could not appear, without great not cast for President, The Madison Argus of Mo., Dec. 20.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived,

"It is universally conceded that the failure The bogus Legislature will, it is rumored, is fatal to our vote, and that it can now no immediately after their convenement at Lemore be cast than could the primary election been destroyed. Captain Dodge, Indian agent be held on a different day, if the people had failed to vote on the 4th of November. The tions at Lecompton. The Free State Legisla- term of office of the electors ceased with the day on which they were to cast the vote; and ary, in accordance with a provision of our they can now no more legally discharge their Constitution. Some think there must be a col- official functions, than could any other citizens

None of the electors had arrived at Madison either Pierce or Geary will dare to make a but it is easy to perceive how such a mishap move in that direction, by any specified orders; might have defeated a consummation of the

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED-AGRICULTU RAL. - Washington, Dec. 24. - The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to the several State Agricultural Societies a parcel of Chinese vision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plan sixteen acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant. It has, since its introto that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper of cows which had been fed on that description

Several gentlemen have likewise recently ac quainted the office with the fact of the success of the liquorice plant, which is hardy as far north as Connecticut. It is employed not only for medicinal purposes, but is an important element, they say, in preparing some of the

AN IMPORTANT DECISION .- On the 23d in stant, the Circuit Court for this District dec ded an important legal question, so far as the The United States sued Selden, Withers, & Co., for public money that had been deposited with | Courier. them before their suspension. The Govern-ment claimed that under an old statute they have priority over any other ereditors in a case of insolvency, and the Court so decided. The deposites in question were made by the Indian and Patent Office Bureaux and the Navy Agent | put in jail by the Vigilance Committee. The Office in this city. The whole amount, nearly \$60,000, has been paid into the Treasury by the

LYONNAISE. - A despatch from Bordeaux, received at Liverpool previous to the sailing of other survivors from the wreck of the ill-fated At the recent election, two women were 500 feet; elevation above the ocean, 262 feet; steamship Lyonnaise. The captain of the Lyonnaise was the last to leave the ship. There holydays. were with him the first lieutenant, four petty officers, the stewardess, and Messrs. Clairing Bonestac, the doctor and purser, all of of Kansas notoriety, with near one hundred whom were seen to embark in two yawls de men, left yesterday, on the steamboat Maria Leschi, a noted Indian warrior, had been tailed for the purpose. The New York Times Denning, for New Orleans. It is expected that appeared in Washington Territory. There had been considerable rain in the Teritory of Oregon.

It of opinion that all these were known pany, prior to its departure for Nicaragua.—St. it of oregon.

they were picked up.

A Montgomery County Man Murdered Bloody Outrage on Free Speech at the South.—

Bloody Outrage on Free Speech at the South.—

Mrs. Helen Sacia, at the present stopping at the "Union House," asking pecuniary assistance of our townsmen, to enable her to reach her friends in New York, presents another to her friends in New York, presents A MONTGOMERY COUNTY MAN MURDEREDthe long list of offences and diabolical outrages committed against those of the North who are press even an opinion having the least bearing the Slaveocrats. The history of the troubles of Mrs. and Mr. Sacia is related to us by the In regard to the difficulties atter, as follows:

They removed to Jackson, Mississippi, some eight years since. Coming from the North, as they did, they discovered that they were regard- enne Indians are somewhat troublesome on the ing his sentiments, or leave the State. He at- year or two." tempted no resistance, but, as a brave man. told them that he was not going to be gagged or driven. When he said this, one of the party attempted to lay hold of him, whereupon Mr. Sacia knocked the officious villain down, and for this demonstration in self-defence, one of the party, whom Mrs. Sacia thinks is named Orbray, shot him.

Now, without exhibiting any compunctions for this fiendish act, they immediately informed the wife of the deceased, now lifeless before her, that she could have twenty-four hours to make her exit, or she would receive the fate of her husband. She took them at their word, Montgomery county, New York, to which she is en route.—Franklin (Ia.) Republican.

FOR THE GUANO ISLANDS .- The ship John Marshall is fitting out at Brooklyn for "Baker's Island," in the Pacific, belonging to the American guano company. She is sent out under a ontract with this company, by private parties in Boston, and sails coastwise, as provided by the law of the last Congress, passed for the protection of discoverers of guano in the Pacific cean. She will sail in a few days, and the design is to return her cargo across the Isthmus of Panama, where she is expected to arrive next October. She will go out in ballast, but guano company, to be used in procuring guano. These articles comprise iron water-tanks, to be kept on the islands, buoys, spars, and anchors, for mooring ships while receiving cargo, shovels, pick-axes, and plank for a road; also wheelbarrows, lumber for cabins, for the use of laborers, and perhaps iron rails and cars for a railroad. This will be the first clearance under the law relative to the guano islands in the Pacific. The result of this expedition will be awaited with interest .- N. Y. Journal.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON .- During the month of November last, three hundred and fifty-four leaths occurred in the city of Boston, being an increase of seventy-four upon the same month last year, and making for the 11 months of the year 1856 about 3,809. Of the deaths last month, the unprecedented large number of sixty-five, or over one-sixth, were of scarlet fever, fifty-eight of consumption, eighteen inflammation of the lungs, and nine heart disease. Seventeen of the deaths, or a much larger proportion than usual, were from accidental causes, leath, and three scalded. omicides during the month,

PORK TRADE OF CINCINNATI. The Cincin nati Price Current of Wednesday says there are buyers of hogs at \$6.70 @ \$7, with light reabout that region, there is snow one and a half the debate on the day when Mr. Smith of Ten-287,966 head, against 301,658 same time last year, and 257,696 same time previous year. The same paper says:

"A heavy business has been done in mess close there was none to be had at less than \$17. Lard has also been largely dealt in, and the market closes firm. The impression that operating with a view to be prepared to 'step out, should a reaction take place.

THE RIVER.—The ice on the Potomac is now very solid and thick. Numbers of persons crossed from shore to shore yesterday morning, without impediment or danger. Persons came up yesterday, also, on the ice, from the neigh-berhood of Fort Washington and the White House. The weather yesterday, however, had moderated very much.—Alexandria Gazette.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO .- Independence. the evening of the 4th remarks upon this cir- and reports having experienced heavy snows had been arrested. The Mayor had called and much trouble from the Kiowas. Bent's Fort was attacked by the Kiowas, and, but for selves. There was also a similar excitement for the Navajos, had been taken prisoner by the Apaches. Numerous Indian depredations are reported.

> EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE. - Louisville, Dec. 29.—There was a great excitement at the Court House here on Saturday, during the examination of the negroes charged with the murder of the Joyce family. William Joyce, a brother of the murdered man, proposed to burn them, and the crowd responded, but finally they were quieted by the court, and the negroes were remanded. The presumptive evidence against them is strong, but there is nothing direct, except the confession of the negro.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAIL-ROAD—A NUMBER OF PASSENGERS INJURED.—The express train on the Harlem railroad, which left New York for Albany on Saturday afternoon, met with a serious accident on Sunday morning, near Turner's Station, by the breaking of a rail, which threw the train from the track, injuring the conductor and six or eight passengers, two of the latter quite se-

We learn that in June last, Captain Conly, of the schooner Mentor, came to anchor in fortyfive fathoms water, in latitude 46° 11', longitude not remembered, on the western edge of the Grand Bank, about fifty miles from land, and found that he had dropped his anchor on a wreck. On heaving over the fish lines, they ecame entangled in wreck matter, at about four or five fathoms from the bottom, and the particles found adhering to the hooks appeared o be portions of rigging. It will be remembered that the steamship Arctic sank in September, 1854, within a very short distance of the anchorage chosen by the Mentor, and there nterests of the Government are concerned, can be little doubt that the wreck discovered was that of the ill-fated steamship.-N. Y.

> THE TENNESSEE INSURRECTION—NEGROES EXECUTED .- Louisville, Dec. 24. The Hopkinfree negro preacher, Sol Young, was hung at Cadiz, Kentucky, on Tuesday, and another was hung at Fembroke on Wednesday last. THE SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

MORE SURVIVORS FROM THE WRECK OF THE Louisville, Dec. 24.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation, stating that, in consequence of information, which shows a disposition on the part of the colored people to insurrection, all slaves will be imprisoned who are found from

there were, would the picture to be drawn therefrom be any less revolting than that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" It is a sore subject, "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" It is a sore subject, "Description of the picture to be drawn within four therefrom be any less revolting than that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" It is a sore subject, "Second session."

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. | yawls had been rescued, they would number some twenty-eight instead of sixteen, as reported. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that second session. several must have died from exposure before fornia coadjutor. In it, he refers to the safe arrival of the ox and hand-cart trains, and rejoices in welcoming the flocking thousands to lished another letter on maritime law.

mense and rich ever known. The Piutes pack nduced to move to the South, and dare to ex- the ore to the furnace for ample remuneration. have subscribed £1,000 to give a banquet to President Young says that the wheat crop. pon the interests, imaginary or otherwise, of the past season, was very good; corn light, and ship Resolute. The Naval service at Ports-

In regard to the difficulties on the Lower Platte, with the Cheyenne Indians, the parson gives the following details:

pandence between Generals Walker and Goi-curia, mostly without remark. "We learn by our brethren that the Chey-

ed with some suspicion, yet they were permit- Lower Platte. They have killed Thomas Marted to enjoy comparative peace and freedom getts and wife, and James Cowdy, who were from interruption, up to the crisis of the past on their way to the States, a little in advance political struggle, when, on being asked to express his political sentiment, Mr. Sacia avowed at Laramie. William Ward, our sculptor and prostrical struggle, when, our sense of the present at Laramie. William Ward, our sculptor and artist, is also on his way to the lower world; menced numerous indications of dissatisfaction, which continued up to the first of the present month, when he was told he must not avow month, when he was told he must not avow month, when he was told he must not avow month, when he was told he dealt with. He or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. The scarcity, together with the cold weather, froze, or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. The scarcity, together with the cold weather, froze, or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. The scarcity, together with the cold weather, froze, or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. The scarcity, together with the cold weather, froze, or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. The scarcity, together with the cold weather, froze, or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. The scarcity, together with the cold weather, froze, or rather crushed, them out. It is also reported to the flesh-pots of Egypt. was not disposed to seal his lips, as he was not aware that he transgressed any law or commit(Howard's clerk,) and two or three of his teamordained to the priesthood at Dublin. aware that he transgressed any law of the state of desperadoes ted any wrong. A committee of desperadoes repaired to where he was at work, some two by these Indians. This, together with the letter of November 5th, stating that gold had been discovered in several parts of the colony.

Kansas affairs, will probably detain the United been discovered in several parts of the colony. States troops from visiting us, perhaps another

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE DISABLED-PRO-VISIONS, &C., FOR GENERAL WALKER DELAYED. The steamer Tennessee, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, for San Juan de Nicaragua, with about one hundred and seventy men and a large amount of provisions for General Walker's army, was disabled in a gale by the breaking of her water-wheel shaft, after which she was worked into Norfolk on Saturday. Several of her passengers arrived here yesterday morning, and some of them proceeded to New York last evening, for the purpose of engaging another steamer to proceed to Norfolk, and to take the men and provisions to the place of destination. Among the passengers were Colonel Anderson, Captain John Creighton, and Capand has been unquestionably well raised. Her father is a farmer of limited means, living in tain Francis O'Keefe, all of the Nicaraguan army; General Wheat, formerly of Louisiana, and Captain Lewis. The latter gentleman is now at Barnum's Hotel.—Baltimore Sun.

the sales of the negroes belonging to the estate of Alexander Moore, deceased, of Halifax county, shows that the prices were almost unprecentedly high. One man, aged 22 years, brought S1,466; another one, of the same age, \$1,425; one 20 years, \$1,488; a girl, 17 years old, sold for \$1,260; a boy, 9 years old, \$900; one 10 years of age, \$980. The number sold was forty-six, varying in age from 4 to 75 years. The sum of the sales was \$32,324, making an average of \$703.70.—Danville (Va.) Register.

The sum of the sales was \$32,324, making an average of \$703.70.—Danville (Va.) Register. will take a large quantity of materials for the average of \$703.70.—Danville (Va.) Register.

the St. Louis Republican furnishes the follow-

ing news from Kansas:

"Major Buford, the celebrated projector of the Emigrant Aid Enterprise from the South, is here. He will leave in a few days for Ala.

"The Baltic carried the intelligence that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Naples on the Sth inst. The announcements of the affair differ.

The telegraphs from Italy are wholly in the some of the Delaware lands. The Major has counts of the affair are not reliable. prepared a report of the receipts and disbursements of his enterprise, which will appear in the Westport Star of Empire for this week. It

a gentleman named Norton was fatally wounded. He received a stab at the hands of a man by the name of Cushion. Norton died on Thursday, the 11th. Cushion is in custody. This is the only death of the kind in the Tax. This is the only death of the kind in the Terri-Bull Creek. Still, the Territory is remarkably Ravenna.

few days since. The sale of town lots in Leaves till some future day, and many a hungry spec ulator has had to leave without the satisfaction

MARRIAGE OF GUIZOT TO THE PRINCESS LIE wen.-From a private source we learn that pork during the week, at \$16.50, but at the Princess Liewen, a lady not less celebrated in diplomatic and social circles. It is stated that the affair is kept a secret, or rather that it is a map from which the frontier line was defined at the Paris Conferences, was supplied by the seems to be general; but there are many who under the same roof. Guizot is nearly seventy feel that present prices are unsafe, who are yet | years old, and his lady-love is but a few years London, and while the Princess, once the cele brated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambas-

sador at the Court of St. James. New York Tribune. great excitement at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 21st inst., in consequence of a conter upon the citizens to organize, to protect them

NEW CITIES IN KANSAS .- The Boston boot shoe, and leather trade has subscribed \$20,000 to establish two towns in Kansas, during the ensuing spring. They are to be called Batch elor and Claffin. Batchelor is the largest man ufacturer of shoes in the United States. Claffin is in honor of Horace B. & Allen Classin, New York, and of Lee and William Claffin. Massa chusetts. Preparations are in progress for founding another town, still, by prominent

THE KANSAS EMIGRATION, &c. - A letter from Westport in the St. Louis Republican says that Colonel Buford publishes a statement showing his loss in the Southern emigrant enterprise t be upwards of \$10,000. It is feared that the mails across the plains

have been greatly delayed by the deep snow INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND

New York, Dec. 28 .- The steamer Illinois which has arrived to-day from Aspinwall, reports that the revolution in South Peru was enable him to put down the revolution

Nicaragua and the Isthmus .- The Greytown advices are to the 6th inst. There was nothing above-mentioned rivers to the frontiers of India. new regarding Gen. Walker, except a rumor of further reverses. A complimentary banquet was given at Pa-

the United States. The U.S. steamship Wabash sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th, for Norfolk. England was desirous of establishing a British naval depot at Panama. Several British ships arrived there and at Aspinwall, but their objec

was unknown.

ulties .- The reported settlement of the diffi culties between England and Bogota was undaily anticipated.

Bogota-The English and American Diff.

the difficulties with the United States. style his letter "Brother Jonathan's kick." amnesty to political offenders. TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.

Secretary Republican Association Washington, D. C. A UCUSTINE DUGANNE writes for the Saturday Evening Post. THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A Pale of the Swiss Cantons. See Prospectus in another

Price Thirteen Cents, Free of Postage.

Copies of this valuable Political Register can be had

. L. CLEPHANE.

FROM EUROPE. Liverpool dates to 17th December, by the steamer Baltic.

Great Britain. - Richard Cobden has pub-

The corporation and citizens of Portsmouth the American officers in command of the British

mouth contemplate a similar compliment. The English papers republish the corresuria, mostly without remark. Moussoud Bey, on the part of the Pasha of Egypt, had an interview with the Manchester Commercial Association, on the subject of grow-

The British Government is about to lay a rdained to the priesthood at Dublin.

Many shipping casualties are reported from the Mediterranean. In anticipation of the forced sales at the end

f the year, more activity had been shown in the Parisian factories, but retail trade was not so brisk as usual. Disappointment was felt at the Bank of

France not relaxing its severe measures. It was considered that ninety day discounts might be granted with safety. A formal announcement had appeared in the Moniteur, that the Congress of Paris will reassemble this month.

It is reperted that the Plenipotentiaries will be the same as before—Count Walewski representing France; Lord Clarendon, England; Count Cayour, Sardinia, and Ali Pasha, Turkey, Prussia. - Prussia has communicated the resolution of the Germanic Diet on the question of Neufchatel prisoners to the great Powers, inviting them to join in a collective decision, with a view to secure her recognised rights. It is likely that the Prussians of Neufchatel HIGH PRICES FOR SLAVES .- A statement of will have been judged by the time an answer formal promise to the Cabinets of London and Paris that an amnesty shall be granted imme-

LATER FROM KANSAS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the follow-

The telegraphs from Italy are wholly in the bama, but will return in the spring. He bought power of the Government, and hence the ac-

shows a loss, on his part, of ten thousand six hundred and odd dollars.

"At Tecumseh, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, Baron Bentrenda had been suppressed, and that Parliament, had been suppressed, and that

Count Levatelli, an eminent liberal of the Frement tory since that of Glanville, who was shot at Roman States, had been assassinated at Buchanan

Russia.—The text of the note addressed by Gerrit Smith "The Delaware land sales were concluded a Russia, at the end of October last, to the Powmanding the reassembling of the Congress. Treaty of Paris. As regards the Isle of Serpents, the Russian Government say that the ia, with regard to the course of the Upper Buchanan fines the views of Russia, and states that the Smith

> French Government. The memorandum also states that Walewski sked Baron Brunow whether the Court of Buchanan Lussia would abide by the majority of votes at | Fillmore ne coming conference, and that the Russian Dabinet had telegraphed an immediate reply in he affirmative, and hence that Russia was lameless for the present difficulty.

Persia.—The last despatches inform us that Richardson, D. he alleged capture of Herat was still doubtful. he conferences opened by the English embassy rith Ferouk Khan appear likely to detain the atter at Constantinople for several months.

The statement that Russia had demanded Fremont om the Shah of Persia permission to occupy | Buchanan ne territory of Moganis is confirmed. doubtful report that 50,000 Russian troops, ander General Bernloff, are ready to march to

he frontier of Persia, on the first invitation of Fremont Advices from Constantinople of the 5th inst. state that Herat has surrendered to the Persian deneral Moorad Shafee. The English troops ave already begun to operate in the Persian fulf. The same advices state that France enleavors to persuade Persia to yield to England, and that Ferukh Khan has conferred with Lord Redcliffe.

The Latest. - Paris, Dec. 11. - The Debats says: "We believe we are able to state with some certainly that England, in entering the Conference, distinctly declared she would con-orm to the decision of the majority, whatever putants is no secret. On the one side are France, Russia, and Prussia, and on the other, ngland, Austria and Turkey. In the middl Sardinia, which coincided originally with the the is oscillating between the two." The following appears in the Warsaw journal, the Czar, of the 30th ult: "While England,

Buchanan with much noise and ostentation, prepares an tiously and noiselessly, is getting ready to come to the succor of the Shah. The Orenburg corps Two of the national vessels had d'armee has been considerably reinforced. oined the insurgents. The Convention was is commanded by Aide-de-Camp General about voting Castilla extraordinary powers, to Peroffski. The outposts of this corps extend to the very limits of the country of Turan, upon Buchanan Trade in Chili was dull, but the markets well the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes; and the military Fillmore On another side, great activity reigns upon the Caspian Sea and in the army of the Caucasus. nama to Commodore Bailey and officers of the materiel on board, pass incessantly between U. S. ship of war St. Mary's about leaving for Astrakhan and the port of Bakou, situated in the province of Shirvan, bordering on the Caspian Sea, belonging to Russia, and at the fron-

"The new lieutenant general of the Caucasian provinces, Prince Bariatinski, has received ler powers than his predecessors. lately inspected, on its way to its destination, considerably increased and partly left at his Buchanan disposal. This flotilla can easily take troops | Fillmore true. The blockade of the ports of Bogota was on board, either of the corps of Orenburg or the army of the Caucasus, and take them to the The papers of Bogota are severe upon our relief of Persia, disembarking either at Astra-Jinister, Mr. Bowlin, for his recent letter upon had or upon the neighboring coast of Teheran. The difficulties with the United States. They The corps which forms part of the army of the lowing is the result of the official vote of this The Congress of Ecuador had granted an and commanded by Gen. Khruleff, who distinguished himself in the Rastera war, can also succor Pergia by land as well as by sea. Mean- Bowden - 28,757 | Jones - - 14,853 while, the Russian Government neglects nothing in replacing the war materiel consumed Hood exhausted magazines.12

Spain. - The London Post of December 1 est number, the result is as follows: says: "Our advices from Madrid state that the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States had not made the impression on the Spanish Cabinet, which, from his views with respect to Cuba, had been expected. 37 Liverpool Breadstuffs Market .- Messrs,

Richardson, Spence, & Co., report a very dull market for all descriptions of breadstuffs, with prices nominal, and tending downward. The

sales were quite unimportant. Liverpool Provision Market. - Messrs. Big- Flour, Howard Street . . . \$6.50 @ 0.00 land, Atya, & Co., report small parcels of new Flour, City Mills . . . 6.62 @ 0.00 bacon offering at 58s.; but there were more Rye Flour 3.25 @ 5.12 bacon offering at 58s.; but there were more | Rye Flour sellers than buyers at this figure. Lard— Corn Meal - - - 3.00 (2) 3.25 Market bare, and quotations nominal at 83s. Wheat, white - - - 1.53 (2) 1.57 Tallow firm. Pork and beef quiet, and without essential change.

Wheat, red 1.47 (2) 1.49 (2) 1.49 (2) 1.49 (3

rosin, ex-stere, at 4s. 8d. Pig iron at Liver- Oats, Maryland and Virginia pool sells at 73s. 6d. cash, and 74s. 6d. three Oats, Pennsylvania . . . 00 @ months. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 40s.; Clover Seed saltpetre unchanged; palm oil selling at £45 15s. @ £46; rice steady; nothing doing in coffee or malasses; sugar is steady.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

MAINE.

		14.3	DESTRUCT AN	100, 231000	20 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
Fremont -	-		65,514		8
Buchanan			38,038		
		-			
Fillmore -	*	*	3,235		
		1			
Total			106,787	1 154	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Fremont -			37,591		5
Duckenson			21 001		
Buchanan			31,891		
Fillmore .	-	*	408		
Total	5 -	101	69,890		
7.000					
	V	ERN	IONT.		
Fremont -			39,963		5
	-	100			
Buchanan	*	14	10,577		
illmore -		-	546		
cattering		-	75		
Constitue					
Total	-	30	51,161		
	WIT A CYC	I A OI	HUSETT		
	MASS				
Fremont -	14	-]	108,190		13
Buchanan			39,240		
Fillmore -	-		19,726		
Scattering			3,006		
Total			170,162)	
1.0001					
	COL	NNE	CHICUT	13	
Discount			10 725		6
Fremont -	2711	5 7	42,735		0
Buchanan			34,995		
Fillmore -	-		2,605		
				Design House	
Total			00 225		
T 0091	-	31/3	80,335	15.3	
	RHO	DE	ISLANI	D.	
Dunmant					4
Fremont -	7		11,379		Tal.
Buchanan		1	6,580	L married to	
Fillmore -	400	4	1,663	3	
m-4-1			10 000	,	
Total	1	24	19,622	4	
	N	EW	YORK.		
There are to				1	35
Fremont -	*		275,440	,	20
Buchanan	*	-	195,314	l:	
Fillmore "	lac.		124,206	3	
				Sin miles	
m . 1			****		
Total	-	-	594,960	,	
	NE	TAP T	ERSEY		
**	747				
Fremont -	09.1	-	28,307		
Buchanan	-		47,412		7
Fillmore .	-	43	24,091		
Fillinois .		-	Ligour	200	
			-	-	
Total	100	-	99,810)	
	777777		LVANI		
	PEN	TA'S J	LIVANI	A.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Buchanan .	100		+		230,500
(Wunn	ant		2 4100	147,447	HIE E
			16 77 1	EE HOL	
Filling Filling	ore	7	5 18	55,891	
100				-	
- JE - 1				203,338	
THE STATE OF THE S	306			0/2 000	
Fillmore straig		1	1	26,338	
Fremont straig	ght	-	94	101	
Gerrit Smith	-			18	
The state of the s				1722	229,795
				-	47 61 47 4 4 77 4 3

157

71,162

- 138,512

- 238.975

237,256

IOWA.

WISCONSIN.

Fillmore -

Newcastle

Total -

66,092

86.858

8.003 6.175

Buchanan's plurality over Filmore, 1,828.

- 83,373

20,709

- 51,925

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF TEXAS,-The fol-

28,940 Taylor - - 15,244

- - 28,560 | Flannagan - 15,220

Giving both parties the benefit of the high-

For Buchanan and Breckinridge 28,757

The total vote of the State, so far

- 28,572 Blake - - 15,210

GEORGIA.

Buchanan's majority over all, 1,522.

Majority against Buchanan, 8,357

- 44,127

ILLINOIS.

Total

THE REIGN OF ART.

tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch, and nothing too hamble. A new proof of this old conviction has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Ca-thartic Pill, from the Laboratory of that world-renowned thought the necessary and only way, he has, with con-

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

IT IS NOT A DYE! ord, N. H.: "My ha

THE CHILDREN'S OLD FRIEND. MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S FRIEND. ted by Robert Merry and Hiram Hatchets.

The Mother's Magazine and Daughter's Friend.

J. N. STEARNS & CO., Publishers.

AZA ARNOLD.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

G. JEWELL, Ja., Hudson, Wisconsin

A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as a Teacher o

For Fillmore and Donelson - 15.244 as received - - - 44.001

INVALIDITY OF THE ELECTION OF MR.

Extract from the Speech of

HON. G. A. GROW, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, December 1, 1856. Now, sir, without stopping to inquire into the validity of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, or their authority to enact valid lawsthough I deny that there is any validity in any act of that Territorial Assembly, because its powers were never derived from the just consent of the governed, and is therefore an absolute usurpation, void from the beginning-I propose to show, from the law itself, even though the Legislative Assembly had valid the contest. By a law of Maryland, Baltimore power to enact it, that the law upon its face is void, and that any election held under it is district, entitled to two members; and the law therefore a nullity. This House need not wait further required that one should be a resider the report of the Committee of Elections, where the record shows such a state of facts. The two candidates having the highest number of bill passed by Congress, organizing the Territory of Kansas, prescribed the qualification of voters in the city, contested McCreery's seat, on the in that Territory in the fifth section of that act, which reads:

"That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall Constitution of the United States having fixed possess the qualifications hereinafter pre- the qualifications of members, no addition scribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first | qualifications can rightfully be required by the election, and shall be eligible to any office state; thus setting aside a law of a sovereign within the said Territory; but the qualification of State. The twelfth section of the election law tions of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be egate that he shall possess the qualificatio * prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Pro-vided, That the right of suffrage and of hold-inhabitancy, payment of a Territorial tax, and ing office shall be exercised only by citizens of oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and the United States, and those who shall have never having been fined under the Fugitive declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support | This law permits Indians who are not citizen the Constitution of the United States and the to vote, but prevents white men, if they have provisions of this act."

Now, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas cannot permit any person to vote in that Territory who is excluded by that proviso. If they have done so in the enactment of their election law, it is an invalid law, and any election held under it would consequently be an invalid election. The eleventh section of the election law of the Territory of Kansas prescribes the qualification of voters. I read from the laws of Kansas, published by order of Congress, page

"SEC. 11. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free white male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens: Provided, That no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular Army or Navy of been convicted of any violation of any provision of an act of Congress entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793; or of an act to amend and supplementary to said act, ap-proved 18th of September, 1850, whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said acts, in any courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, of any offence deemed infamous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory: And provided, of the judges of the election, that he will sustain the provisions of the above-recited acts of the 2d of July last, said, on the floor of the Sen-Congress, and of the act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kan"There is no doubt that some of the statutes

such person shall be rejected. "SEC. 12. Every person possessing the qual ification of a voter, as hereinbefore prescribed and who shall have resided in this Territor thirty days prior to the election at which h may offer himself as a candidate, shall be eligible as a Delegate to the House of Repre sentatives of the United States, to either bra of the Legislative Assembly, and to all other offices in this Territory, not otherwise espe-cially provided for: Provided, however, That each member of the Legislative Assembly and every officer elected or appointed to office under the laws of this Territory, shall, in addition to the oath or affirmation specially provided to be taken by such officer, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793, and of an act to amend and supplementary to said last-mentioned act, approved September 18, 1850; and of an act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kan-sas, approved May 30, 1854."

The provision in the organic act passed by Congress is, that no person shall vote in that Territory, at the first or any subsequent elec tion, unless he is a citizen of the United States. or has declared his intention to become such But the law of Kansas admits all Indians to vote who have adopted the habits of the white

But it may be said, that the only effect of such a provision would be to exclude all such votes as illegal, and not to vitiate the election. The board of elections would be bound to admit them, because, under the law of the Terriby the organic act passed by Congress, are prohibited from voting. While the law admits a class to vote who are prohibited by Congress, it excludes, by test oaths, a class which the organic act permits to vote, and to whom the Constitution of the United States guaranties the rights of franchise.

This law is doubly void, then, because it per mits a class to vote who are excluded by the organic law, and excludes a class who are entitled, upon every principle of a just and free Government, to vote in the Territory of Kansas. I need not repeat the provisions in reference to the test oaths, one of which disqualifies any man from voting if he refuses to swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law. These provisions States, but are subversive of every principle of just government, and trample in the dust the nalienable rights of American freemen. Of what use is the elective franchise, if you can vote, an oath to support any particular law? For what does he go to the polls, save to elect men to make, alter, amend, or repeal laws? And if, when he comes to vote, he must first swear to support the very law he wants changed, it is a mockery to call it the right of suffrage.

requires the party, who would preserve the purity | ican freemen. " le and manifestly unjust and oppressive." Under it, every person unknown to the citizens of the election precinct could vote; and it would he entirely unnecessary for a foreigner to be or must prove that he is not naturalized, which would manifestly be impossible.

By section twenty, "Whenever any person indges of the election may examine him touchevidence to contradict shall be received. Though the objector may hold in his hands the most ample evidence to prove the false voter's

perjury, yet his vote must be received. Well might the Senator from Delaware ask, civilized world is an election conducted on this ablest men of the Republic. Mr. Clayton, in would be tolerated in any State in the Union, to be laid before their Legislatures, and through

WASHINGTON, D. C. The election law of Kansas, upon which this certificate is based, is, in addition to the reasons The election law of Kansas, upon which this already given, unconstitutional, for it fixes in the twelfth section qualifications for a member of Congress different from those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The qualification fixed by the second section of article one of the Constitution is, that

"No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

It is not in the power of the States or Territories to require other or additional qualifica-In Barney vs. McCreery, first session Tenth

ground that both members could not, unde the law of Maryland, reside in the county. The House decided, by a vote of 89 to 18, that Mc-Creery was entitled to his seat, and that the Slave Act, in any court of any State or Territory. ever been convicted of any violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, "whether such convictio were by criminal proceeding or civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by said act." Any person that has been at any

and is, under her laws, ineligible as a Repre sentative in Congress.

The Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton, whose bier has just passed to the church-yard in speaking of this law in the Senate Chambe with almost his dying breath, said:

time so convicted cannot vote in Kansas to-day,

"I denounce this as an unjust and cruel law against one section of the Union, and an insult to honorable men who differ totally with me on great questions of politics, and yet are as honest as I am, or any man on this floor. * * I hold this injustice to be unexampled.

* * Sir, it is a thing unheard of in the ' history of the country, that in the introduction of a Territory into the Union as a State, or in the formation of a Territorial Government, you should require men in the Territory to swear

to support your acts of Congress." Take, then, the law of Kansas, the certificate of election of this Delegate, and the Constitution the United States, shall be entitled to vote by of the United States, and put them side by side reason of being in service therein: And pro-vided, further, That no person who shall have for they show that the election itself was invalid, there being no valid law under which i could be held.

But, sir, in addition to the invalidity and unconstitutionality of the legislation of Kansas, there is still another reason why this Hous should not recognise it, for it would be giving support and countenance to a most odious des potism on American soil. Both branches of Congress, at its last session, refused to appro priate any money for its support, for the reason that it was a usurpation and a despotism combined—a despotism that we are asked to recognise after the recorded opinions of its character, not only in the official acts of both further, That if any person offering to vote shall be challenged, and required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one Weller, and other Senators, who will not be rebranches of Congress, but also by such men as garded, I trust, as fanatics. General Cass, on

sas, approved May 30, 1864, and shall refuse 'passed by the Legislature of Kansas are a isorace to the age and the country. peat the strong expression-'a disgrace to the age and the country.'] Such is my firm conviction. Heavy penalties are imposed, to prevent the people from arguing what is almost a question of abstract right. Now, I ask you, 'how have the people of Kansas full liberty to 'pass laws establishing their domestic relations for themselves, if they are not allowed to discuss them? It is inconsistent with the or-

I refer to the opinions of Senators Bayard o Delaware, and Crittenden of Kentucky; and certainly they will not be charged with special fanaticism, coming as they do from slave States where this kind of fanaticism, for Freedom and Free Territory, of which gentlemen affect to be so much afraid, does not prevail. I summon them to the stand, therefore, as cool and dispassionate witnesses. In speaking of these laws, Mr. Bayard says:

There are certain of the laws of Kanss which are unquestionably, in themselves, shocking to the moral sense. There are certain of the laws of Kansas that invade natural rights."-Congressional Globe, extra session Thirty-fourth Congress, p. 30.

Mr. Crittenden says: "But, sir, you promised, in the organic law that these people should be left perfectly free to vote, and decide by their votes this question which you have submitted to them; and yet you say you will not repeal that encumbrance on the right of suffrage, which actually prostrates it, and renders it useless to an honest and conscientious man. For instance, you impose an oath, as a condition preliminary to their voting, that they shall swear to support

Speaking of these laws, Mr. Weller, of Calitory, they are legal votes. The election law of Kansas, therefore, admits a class of voters who,

"They are so infamous in their character, "They are so infamous in their character, that I am unwilling they should stand upon the statute book of any of the Territories of this Union. I believe they violate not only the organic law, but the Constitution of the United States." * * *

"The Senate regarded those acts passed by the Legislative Council of Kansas Territory as not only unjust in their character, and op pressive upon the people, but in derogation of the organic law, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Some of these acts are revolting to every feeling of

"I say, and I repeat, that such a law is an infamous law."

And yet we are asked to recognise this infaous legislation, which shocks the moral sense, and is a disgrace to the age, by admitting its chosen representative, the same as if he came nder valid and just law.

It is the duty of Congress to see that the rights of a people under its exclusive jurisdiction are protected, and especially that all the guarantees of its own law are secured to those elying on its faith and authority; and if the Executive neglects his duty, as the present one has, the people have no other mode of redress The nineteenth section of this law, though it wrong perpetrated upon them by his negligence is not in conflict with the letter of the Consti- or acquiescence. And, sir, so far as my action tution, violates every principle of fairness or is concerned, I never will uphold or countenance a despotism anywhere on American soil. and honest voters. It declares that "whenever | Nor by any act of mine will I directly or indiany person shall offer to vote, he shall be pre- rectly give aid and support to a usurpation ed to be entitled to vote." This provision anywhere on the rights and liberties of Amer

Now, sir, I summon Mr. Clayton to the stand who served the Republic, in its high posts of re, Mr. Clayton, describes truly the effect of | honor, through a long life, and, though dead, this clause in a speech he made in the Senate still lives in the hearts of his countrymen. during the extra session: "There could be no | read from his almost dying declaration, ut justice in elections, with such a provision as tered in the Council Chamber of the Re- tory just named. It says, with truth, that the that in the bill. The burden of proof is on public. I call the attention of the House warmest friends of the Kansas Nebraska bill the wrong party, and therefore the law is clear- and the country to his declaration as to and those most determined to maintain its the character of the laws and Government in principles, have not hesitated to express the Kansas, which we are now called on to recognise by our action. At the last sesion of Congress, when Mr. Whitfield was admitted to a Toombs, Douglas, Crittenden, Gasa, with the naturalized, for, were he challenged, the object | seat as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas, | entire Democratic party in the United States the House had not been officially informed as Senate, have all, in the severest terms, uttered to the character of the Government of that their condemnation of the spirit of the Kansas Territory, or as to the mode and manner of its code, and carnestly recommend a change; and formation. It is true, we had what was con- there can be no doubt that the pro-slavery parone of the judges, or by any voter, and the sidered, and, as it was finally proven to be, ty in Kansas will meet the views of their truest authentic information; but gentlemen thought friends, consult their own interest, and remove ing his right to vote; and if so examined, no they were not justified, in the absence of official all ground of complaint among ill-dispose office to be administered. But now, with of statutes. They cannot be successfully defendficial information of the fraud and violence of ed, and we doubt not would be modified or the elections that secured the legislation, we struck out by a unanimous vote of the Legislaare asked to recognise this Government, which ture. But, until they are changed, they must as he did in the Senate, in what part of the has been thus characterized by some of the be enforced. There is no other alternative that speaking of these laws, says:

man to hard labor for not less than two years for daring to discuss the question whether Slavery exists, or does not exist, in Kansas: not less than two years—it may be fifty; and if a man could live as old as Methusaleh, it might be over nine hundred years. That act prohibits all freedom of discussion in Kansas on the great subject directly referred to the exclusive decision of the people in that Territory; strikes down the liberty of the press, too; and is an act egregiously tyrannical as ever was attempted by any of the Stuarts, Tudors, or Plantagenets, of England, and this Senate persists in declaring that we are not

to repeal that! oath for any other and every other law.

"I will not go through the whole catalogue of the oppressive laws of this Territory. I have done that before to-day. There are others as bad as these to which I have now referred. * * I will not, on the other hand, ever degrade myself by standing for an instant by those abominable and infamous laws which I denounced here this morning. What I desire now is, that the Senate of the United States shall wash its hands of all participation in these iniquities, by repealing

Such was the almost dying declaration, in eference to the laws of Kansas, of one of the ablest and purest statesmen of the Republic. Let us heed his admonition, and wash our ands of all participation in these iniquities. What are the laws denounced in such strong terms by these veteran statesmen and Nestors of the Senate? The very election law under which this certificate is given is one of them, and the principal one, though there are other sections of this code included, the following among the number:

"If any person shall knowingly aid in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiments, doctrine, advice, or innuendo, calculated to produce disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term of not less than five years."

"If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, pub-lish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, or circular, con-taining any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

What is the kind of punishment at hard labor provided by this code? SEC. 2 of chapter 22, page 147, of Kansas

Laws, provides that "Every person who may be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction, under any law in force within this Territory, to punishment by confinement and hard labor, shall in the first section of this act specified and such keeper, or other person having charge of such convict, shall cause such con vict, while engaged at such labor, to be securely confined by a chain, six feet in length, of not less than four-sixteenths nor more than three-eighths of an inch link, with a round ball of iron, of not less than four nor more than six inches in diameter, attached; which chain shall be securely fastened to the ankle of such convict, with a strong lock and key. And such keeper, or other person having charge of such convict, may, if necessary, confine such convict, while so engaged at hard labor, by other chains or other means, in his discretion, so as to keep such convict se cure, and prevent his escape. And when there shall be two or more convicts under the charge of such keeper or other person, such convicts with strong locks and keys, during the time

such convicts shall be engaged in such hard labor without the walls of any such jail or It is these acts, and the test oaths of this election law, that the Senator from Delaware, rising above the prejudice of his section, de nounces as becomes an American of the better days of the Republic. Where in the annals of despotism and wrong can you find an edict of the tyrant, of blacker or deeper infamy than of the profession, of the East and the West. I those laws enacted on American soil, and recognised as valid by the Executive of the Republic, and which we are now asked to recognise as giving to the people of the Territory the rights guarantied by the Constitution of their country? In view of these acts, the London Times truly declares that the enormities of Naples and Austria are reproduced in the Uni

ed States of America. Mr, Speaker, I have examined this election law somewhat in detail, citing the provision which exclude from voting a class entitled, upon every principle of justice and right, to the exercise, under this Government, of the elective franchise. I have referred to the provisions of that law, which violates the organic act passed by Congress, and subverts the dearest rights of freemen guarantied by the Constitution of the Republic. I have read a description of the legislation enacted in the Territory of Kansas. as given by men who cannot be charged with partiality to my views, or as holding fanatical pinions-men who proclaim from the Senate Chamber that these laws are infamous, op ressive, and unconstitutional.

Under such laws, it is claimed that a Delegate. coming with a certificate based on such enactments, presents such a prima facie case as entitles him to a seat upon this floor; and that, too, after Congress has once adjudicated the case, and refused him a seat. Without trespassing longer upon the patience

of the House, I leave this case, with single remark, that Congress being a judicial tribunal when it sits upon an election case, its decisions are conclusive upon itself on the same state of facts. The facts have not changed since the last session. They are precisely the same as they were then, and the same tribunal is now asked to overturn its decision; and to overturn it for what? To recognise and give validity so far as can be done by our action, to an odious despotism, forced upon an unwilling people by fraud and violence.

Wise Suggestions -- We are glad to see that the St. Louis Republican, which possesses very justly great influence over the pro-slavery pai Missouri and Kansas, is advocating modification of some of the laws of the Terrividence, in refusing to allow the usual oath of persons, by a voluntary change in some of their I under similar circumstances. Abolition Mas-

"Now, sir, let me allude to that subject which is the great cause of all this discord between the two Houses. The unjust, iniquitous, opposition of ur rights, and our determination to maintenance to the two houses are the penalty of trading with slaves. But what is worse than all is, they constitute a mass of inflammable material, dangerous to the peace of society, and ready to be Kansas Legislature, as it is called, ought to objectionable laws there. It is the only Rebe repealed before we adjourn. * * * publican doctrine that is safe. Any other What are these laws? One of them sends a places all communities at the mercy of any places all communities at the mercy of any faction that takes it into its head to object to existing statutes.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

THE FREEDOM CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: From an imperfect knowledge f the circumstances attending the suit for freedom before the Supreme Court, prosecuted by Dred Scott, (a negro,) several correspondents of the New York press have made sug-gestions tending to mislead public opinion. One intimates that the suit was a contrived case, to operate on the late Presidential election, by bringing under the review and judgment of "Sir, let us tender to the House of Representatives the repeal of that and all other objectionable and infamous laws that were so stirred the public mind since the repeal of passed by that Legislature. I include in this denunciation, without any hesitation, those acts which prescribe that a man shall not even guished members of the bar in declining the practice law in the Territory, unless he swears request to lend me their assistance in behalf of to support the Fugitive Slave Law; that he my client's cause; and a third seems to susshall not vote at any election, or be a member | pect my own in regard to conducting it alone. of the Legislature, unless he swears to support | As the peculiar attitude of political affairs at the Fugitive Slave Law; that he shall not this moment gives much interest to the case, hold any office of honor or trust there, unless I will be pardoned for giving a brief narrative he swears to support the Fugitive Slave Law; of it, and especially as the simplest statement and you may as well impose just such a test of the facts will vindicate the gentlemen whose motives have been impugned for unwillingness to appear in the cause, and at the same time vindicate the cause itself from the imputation of having been brought to subserve a party

This case is a suit for the freedom of the laintiff, Dred Scott, and of his wife and two hildren. In 1834, Dred Scott was taken by his former master, Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, to reside at the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and afterwards, 1836, to reside at Fort Snelling, on the other side of the Mississippi river, in that part of Lou-isiana Territory north of 36° 30'. Harriet was taken to Fort Snelling in 1835, and was there married to Dred. Their eldest child, Eliza, was born north of 36° 30′, on a boat, whilst descending the Mississippi river. The other child, Lizzie, was born at Jefferson Barracks, after they were taken to Missouri, in 1838. The suit was first brought by the administratrix of Dr. Emerson in the Circuit Court of St. Louis co., in the State of Missouri, and that Court, following the uniform decisions on such facts of the ourts of Missouri ever since it was an organized Territory, gave judgment for the plaintiff. An appeal was, however, prosecuted, and a majority of the Supreme Court of the State, at the March term of 1852, reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, because "the times now are not as they were when the former decisions on this subject were made. Since then, not only individuals, but States, have been possessed with a dark and fell spirit in relation to Slavery, whose gratification is sought in the persuit f measures whose inevitable consequence must be the overthrow and destruction of our Government. Under such circumstances, it does not behoove the State of Missouri to show the least countenance to any measures which might ountenance this spirit." When the case was remanded, under this

opinion, the plaintiff's attorney dismissed the suit in the State court, and Major Sanford, a citizen of New York, having in the mean time ourchased Dred and his family, an action for trespass for false imprisonment was brought against Sanford in the Circuit Court of the United States on the 2d of November, 1853, by Dred Scott, as a "citizen" of Missouri. The efendant denied the jurisdiction of the court; on the ground that Dred was a negro, and therefore not a "citizen." But the Circuit Court held that he was a citizen, if free, within the meaning of that section of the Constitution which provides for the maintenance of suits in

ourts of the United States between citizens of different States. The defendant then denied that Dred and his family were free, and on the or under the charge of the keeper of such jail or public person as the keeper of such jail or person as the keeper of such jail or person as the keeper of such jail or public prison may select, be put to hard labor, as the first first

I was in California when the record of this case was filed in the Supreme Court. The efforts made to obtain counsel for the plaintiff prior to my return had not met with success. On my return, I received a letter from Mr. Fields, (who is a distinguished lawyer in Missouri, and one who never, during the fifteen years I have known him, manifested any inter est in politics,) requesting me to present the case to the court.

In Missouri, and generally, I believe, in the Southern States, almost every lawyer feels bound arising in the community to which he belongs. Having risen at that bar. (considering mysel still a citizen of Missouri, although for the present pursuing my profession at the seat of Government,) I did not hesitate to become the counsel for the plaintiff here, as I should have

done there. As I perceived that the cause involved impor tant issues, which might possibly be engulphed in the great political controversy then just emerging in relation to the power of Congress over the territory of the United States, I felt i my duty to seek assistance, especially as when I found arrayed against me the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Geyer) and the late Attorney sought to obtain the support of one of the ablest men at the bar in the South, and he had almost consented to yield it. His inclination was surrendered, not, I well know, from the selfish notive given in the press. I then applied to leading members of the profession in the North, and with the same result. The mercenary motive imputed for the reluctance shown to engage in it is equally unjust to all. The truth is, while some gave it up because their previous engagements interrupted, and others because the late application did not give time to make preparation, all perceived that, from the nature f the case, it must assume an aspect more or less affecting the party struggles impending, and were unwilling, on all accounts, to add to this embarrassment of the cause, or that of the plicating either themselves or it by their action in the result. While I do myself deprecate the state of things which brings a political and a partisan influence to act upon the public mind run by free negroes. n connection with this case, and while willing o avoid it as much as possible, I yet felt it was my duty to call to its support all the aid I could command. When I first opened the case, therefore, I announced to the court the regret I felt in not having prevailed in getting an associate in the cause, and I repeated the expression of my solicitude on opening the reargument at the present term; and I am happy to acknowline the present term; and I am happy to acknowline the whites? In the interior edge its good effect in enlisting the great ability and learning of Mr. Curtis, of Boston, to maintain the constitutionality of the power exerted depends. I am, with great respect, your obe dient servant.

M. BLAIR. dient servant,

MISSISSIPPI, The annual message of Governor McRae, of

leans Delta savs: It is exclusively devoted to a review of the which would justify a resort to resistance;

2. Interference in the trade in slaves between | ment by the competition of white labor. the States.

ncompatible with the safety and domestic tran-4. The refusal by Congress to admit a new State into the Union, on the ground of her tolerating Slavery within her limits.

5. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting Slavery in any of the Territories.
6. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the neglect or refusal by the General Government to enforce the constitutional provisions

for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. He recommends the Legislature to send to the Governors of the non-slaveholding States, and dependent of the negro who has a master. them before their people, "resolutions unani- lowner, and buys from him to sell again to those !

slaveholding States to meet in convention, re- the event of Fremont's election they were to be spectively, and, if approving the position of free. In Ouachita parish, several were taken Mississippi and Georgia, to take with them the same position, or with such modifications of it as they shall respectively approve, that, in view of the dangers which threaten their institutions and overthrow of the Government, they may In both instances, white men had been among unitedly stand upon a well-defined and unmistakeable position, to resist the aggressions of them with the idea of Kansas being a free State this sectional organization, maintain their con- for their advantage, and that Fremont was to stitutional rights, and preserve the Union of be their deliverer. In Pointe Coupée, several the States.

A HERO OF NEW ORLEANS IMPRISONED BY LECOMPTE.

BIG SPRINGS, KANSAS, Nov. 30, 1856.

Yonder goes old Mr. Porterfield, wending his solitary way to Lawrence. He is one of the fifteen prisoners just released from Tecumseh. He is an old man, of three score and ten. His hair is white and long, he wears spectacles, and his dress reminds us of the dress our fathers of the Revolution wore. His step is quick, although his form is bent. He has a pilgrim's staff, and, like those veterans whom Webster addressed on Bunker Hill, he seems to have "come down to us from a former generation."
But what must be his reflections, as he plods his way to the "rebel city?" He served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He fought for his country then. He helped expel do in Kansas. Times have changed, and he is only "an old fogy" now, and does not know that it has got to be a crime for a man to fight for his own life and the defence of his family, against a gang of freebooters. He has the spirit of Old Hickory himself. It was months ago that the "powers that be" offered to release him and his departure, who regides in Law. Never-I will not stir until I am honorably go; and when the thirty-one prisoners left, he might have gone, but chose to stay, and stay he did, until his verdict was "not guilty;" and THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. even then was the last one to leave the prison and the town itself, choosing to walk rather than ride the whole distance to Lawrence. Does the Administration—does Douglas or Bu chanan—think to subdue such men as these? Governor Robinson has purchased a town site in the Wyandott country, at the forks of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, and sales o the lots and interests go like hot cakes. It is some forty miles south of Leavenworth, and only a mile or two north of Kansas City. He pays six hundred dollars for the site, and will probably make a fine spec out of it. It is repesented as a most beautiful country, and a fine landing on the Missouri river. The sales at Leavenworth have raised the price of property in Lawrence and other towns.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN MISSOURI-THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.

From the Anzeiger of November 5, 1856. Official returns from 104 counties give Bu hanan 57,388, and Fillmore 48,049 votes Buchanan's majority 9,334. Returns from the three remaining counties (Kent, New Madrid, and Dunklin) will increase Buchanan's majority about 300 votes, so that his majority may be set down, in round numbers, at 9,600

The total number of votes cast at the Presi dential election, in round numbers, 106,000 If we compare this result with that of the State election in August, when 115,000 votes wer cast, we will perceive that 9,000 more votes were cast then than at the Presidential election Polk received 46,889, Benton 27,527, and Ew ing 40,578 votes. The united Democratic ma jority over the Know Nothings was, in round numbers, 34,080 votes. Buchanan's vote is about 12,000 greater than Polk's, and Fill more's 8,000 greater than Ewing's. From this

souri. It may be assumed that the 15,000 Bentonites, who either voted for Fillmore or dtd not lican party in Missouri. But we must remem-ber that many Germans voted for Buchanan, who, in an election between Buchanan and Fre mont, would have voted for the latter.

There is, then, the nucleus of a Republican party in Missouri, composed of 15,000 to 20,000 votes-and this is the most noteworthy fact to be inferred from a comparison of the vote cas n November with that cast in August. Benton could not lead even a majority of his party into the Buchanan camp.

In the year 1860, a Republican party will

take the field in Missouri, and will boldly battle against the Slavery Propaganda.

As far as may be inferred with safety, from the number of votes cast at the Presidential election, it seems that all of the Western States have lately increased in population more rap idly than Missouri. Illinois, for example, which under the census of 1850, is entitled to nine quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a dollar pieces Representatives, cast at the Presidential electat twenty, ten, and five cents. The Committee tion about 240,000 votes - more than double of Ways and Means propose that the President the number of those cast in Missouri in August. Illinois will probably send, under the census of the new cent coin-that precedent was set in 1860, twice as many Representatives to Con- 1796. show a respectable increase in the number of

sentatives at present, cast 100,000 votes: while Iowa, which has now only two Representatives, cast 75,000 votes. We shall recur again to this subject, when we shall have obtained reliable information

votes. The latter, which has only three Repre-

from all the States. From the New Orleans Delta, Dec. 3, 1856. SLAVES, FREE NEGROES, AND EMANCI-

The Legislature that is to meet next month will have many subjects of importance before it, but none, we are persuaded, of greater importance than the revisal of the laws in regard to the police and emancipation of blacks. cumstances have occurred during the last year well calculated to awaken alarm, lest, through

the inadequacy of existing statutes, or neglect in their enforcement, Louisiana should be over-In this city, we understand that there have heen emancipated within the last twelve months. before one court alone, between five and six hundred blacks; and we cannot be wrong in supposing that, before all the courts, there

negroes outnumber the whites? In the interior of the State, the evil has been felt to that degree as to have demanded attention from grand jurors and judges. In the parish of Pointe by Congress, on which the freedom of my client | Coupée, where the vote cast at the late election was between seven and eight hundred, we are told that the free negroes are only eight less ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF than the humber of white voters. So great is the evil felt to be there, that, although there were twenty-five applicants for emancipation at the last term of the court, not one was suc-Mississippi, was transmitted to the Legislature felt to be quite as great, and Judge Ogden deof that State on the 1st instant. The New Or- livered an able charge to the grand jury on the

Our entire law on this subject requires revi-Abolition movement at the North. He enu- sion. It is not for the advantage of the negro merates the following from the measures of the | that he be thrown without a protection upon Compromise, in 1850, in Mississippi, as acts society. Free negroes are probably better off in New Orleans than in any other of our large 1. The interference by Congressional legisla- cities; but even here they are being every day tion with the institution of Slavery in the States. | more and more driven out of reputable employ merly, they drove our drays, owned backs, kept 3. Any action of Congress on the subject of shops, and waited at our hotels; now they are Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in those forced into positions of inferiority, and made places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, to feel that they are, as at the North, outcasts on society, not associated with by the whites, llity of the rights and honor of the slavehold- and without that provision of home and subsistence that our law secures to every slave. Auch of this is owing, no doubt, to the changed character of our population within the last ten years. Persons from the North, accustomed to be waited on only by white servants, cannot easily get over their prejudice to be waited on by black servants; and thus it is that just in proportion as New Orleans has become Northed, has the free negro in our midst been

driven from employment. The consequence is,

He encourages him to cheat and defraud his

Georgia, he adds, has taken very much the same position with Mississippi; and I recommend also to the Legislature, to invite the other parish, negroes were heard to declare that in them, inciting to insurrection, and familiarizing newspapers advocating Fremont's election were picked up, where they had been scattered by a man from the North, who had been through the

some Northern corn or cotton mill. At this time there are two persons in the jail of that parish, for inciting to insurrection the negro population. Upon one of these was found a list of nearly every free negro in the parish. He was told upon by a free negro with whom he had tampered. One of these is a foreigner, the other is from the North. It is bad enough that we should receive Abolition teachers and preachers into our families, and that we should buy Abolition books, and read Abolition papers in New Orleans, but it becomes a more serious matter, when vagrant agents for pretended patents and books can with impunity traverse our country parishes and whisper incendiary doctrines in our negro quarters. It is time the people of the interior a foreign invasion. What more or less did he do in Kansas. Times have changed, and he is matter, or, before they are aware of it, Louwere roused to the importance of action in this

him; and his daughter, who resides in Law-rence, tried to persuade him to go and live in comfort in Lawrence. But the old man said, in this city, to wed more closely together the interests of the white man of small means and acquitted." He was urged by the Marshal to the large planter who has his hundreds of

THIRD SESSION.

Tuesday, December 23, 1856. SENATE.

The Senate considered the House bill on the settlement of the officers of the Revolutionary

army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service. Mr. Evans opposed the amendment, as it

might delay, if not defeat the bill.

Messrs. Toombs and Stuart opposed it, viewing it as a bestowment of gratuity, founded upon no principle of justice. The latter said one of the beneficiaries under the bill would be President Pierce, who would receive about \$16,000 for the Revolutionary services of his

Mr. Mason thought the payment of these claims would render it obligatory on the Government to make a similar compensation to others not included in the bill, and even to redeem all the Continental money.

Mr. Crittenden believed it better to take the

bill with all its imperfections, than to run the risk, by amendment, of losing it.
The Senate then adjourned till Friday, with the understanding that they will then adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Letcher, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill for the revision of the tariff. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the navy and for-

tification appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution extending the time during which the creditors of the Republic of Texas shall present their claims to the first of January, 1858; and repealing so much of the act of August, 1856.

rect estimate of the Republican vote in Mis. to go into Committee on the Indian appropriation bill, said it was very important that it should pass speedily, as it contained an appro priation carrying out the treaty between the Creeks and Seminoles, made in August last. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian, military academy, and invalid pension appropriation bills, and subsequently passed them. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 24, 1856.

The Senate was not in session to-day. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Post Office mail steamer and deficiency appropriation bills. Mr. Phelps, from the same committee, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill relative to foreign coinage and the coinage of new cent

Mr. P. explained that the object was, the withdrawal from circulation of all depreciated foreign coin, receiving Mexican and Spanish should fix, by proclamation, the description of

form, would disturb, to a great extent, the commercial transactions of the country, as it is proposed to repeal all laws making any foreign ins a legal tender. The further consideration of the bill was then

postponed for two weeks. Mr. Herbert made an hour's speech, in reply to Mr. Denver, on the subject of the California land patents.

Mr. Rice, the Delegate from Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing the people of that Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, on a footing with the original States. The House then adjourned till Friday.

THE EVENING POST, The Oldest Democratic Journal in the City of New York.

Now in the fifty-fifth year of its existence, combine all the essential elements of a Complete Family Newspaper. Is devoted to the support of the Democratic Party when it is right, and of DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ALWAYS! Is the uncompromising advagate of Free

he reading matter of the Daily Evening Post.
THE WEEKLY EVENING POST is edited with
pecial reference to the wants of country readers, and
pesides all the matter of general interest published in the

Daily Evening Post. Single copy, one year, in advance Three copies one year, in advance Single copy, one month Semi-Weekly Evening Post. Published every Wednesday and Sat Single copy, one year, in advance - Two copies " " - Five copies " " - Ten copies " " -Weekly Evening Post. Is Published every Thursday. Single copy, one year, in advance Any larger number at the rate of \$1 a year.

Sabscriptions may commence at any time. Pay al
ways in advance. Any person sending us twenty or more
subscribers, will be entitled to an extra copy for his ser
vices; or for ten subscribers, he will receive a copy for
six months. When a club of subscribers has been for
warded, additions may be made to it on the same terms
it is not necessary that the members of a club should re
neive their papers at the same post office. Money may
be forwarded at our risk. Specimen copies of the Eve
ning Post will be sent free to all who desire it.

Office of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau st., cor. Liberty, New York. C. B. HUTCHINSON'S PATENTED BARREL MACHINERY, unequalled, with which staves and heads for 1,000 flour barrels a day can be finished from the log, ready to be set up, at a fraction less than three cents a barrel. For particulars

wm. C. BRYANT & CO..

B. MILBURN, Washington, D. C., Proprietor for Virginia, Arkansas, California, I diana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsia, Michige and all the Territories. GENERAL AGENTS

REAL ESTATE BROKERS. RENCH S. EVANS and JOHN F. SHARRETTS, who have been for many years past connected with the General Government, and are familiar with the transaction of business in all its Departments, propose to attend to all classes of claims pending before Congress, the Departments, and the Court of Claims, for reasonable contingent feet

agent fees.
They will also attend to the purchase and sale of real state; the payment of taxes for non-residents; and the ceation and sale of land in any of the Western States ocation and sale of land in any of the Western States and Territories.

All kinds of conveyancing, and the examination of titles will be promptly and carefully attended to.

I.P. We will make it the interest of Postmasters and others to send us all the claims against the Government, of every kind, which they can obtain.

Office on Seventh street, a few doors north of Odd Fellows? Hall, in Building No. 492, Room No. 3.

We refer to the following Members and Senators in Congress:

nezer Knowlton, Maine; James Pike, New Hamp-

Ebenezer Knowiton, Maine; James Pike, New Hampsbire; James Buffinton, Massachusetts; Jacob Collamer, Vermont; Sidney Dean, Connecticut; B. B. Thurston, Rhode Island; Solomon G. Haven, New York; Thomas R. Whitney, New York; James Bishop, New Jersey; Jacob Broom, Pennsylvania; Anthony E. Roberts, Pennsylvania; Henry Winter Davis, Maryland; John S. Carbille, Virginia; Edwin G. Reade, North Carolina; Nathaniel G. Foster, Georgia; Wm. R. Smith, Alabama; Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee; Wm. A. Lake, Mississiana; Samuel Houston, Texas; Glichrist Porter, Missisana; Samuel Houston, Texas; Glichrist Porter, Missisana; Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky; Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois; James Thorington, Iowa; Cadwallader C. Washburne, Wisconsin; Lewis Cass, Michigan; Henry S. Foote, California. parish, acting ostensibly as agent for the sale of

PATENT AMBROTYPES

VANNERSON'S GALLERY No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue.

No. 424 Pennsylvania Avenue.

No. AMBROTYPE, possessing any degree of durability, can be procured at any other establishment in this city, as Mr. Vannerson is the only artist in Washington who has secured from Mr. Cutting the right to apply his process in their production.

Mr. Vannerson returns his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he received while conducting the "Whitehurst Gallery" for the last five years, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at his New Gallery, where he has greater facilities than formerly for producing fine portraits, with all the latest improvements in the art of making Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Portraits, in Oil Colors, on Enamelled Mill-Board and Canvass, in Water Colors, and Pastille.

Mr. Vannerson's work has received the highest succomiums wherever it has been exhibited, and taken Premiums at the World's Fair held in London, at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York, at the various Fairs of mums at the world's Pair held in London, at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York, at the various Fairs of the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, and at the Exhibitions of the Motropolitan Mechanics' Institute, held at the Patent Office of the United States and at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

1.7 Mr. Vannerson devotes his personal attention to all sittings, and his Gallery Laboratory and Operating Rooms are all upon the second floor.

Small dayuerreotypes enlarged to any size, and partic-

The Novel.

JUSTICE IN THE BY-WAYS. By F. Colburn Adams, Author of " Our World," &c.

WHILE Governor Adams, of South Carolina, advis the re-establishing of the slave trade, with all i rrines and horrors, F. O. Adams, by his "Justice in the By-Ways," is holding up the Carolinians to the study the world.

By-Ways," is holding up the Carolinians to the study or the world.

The Boston Post says:

"The construction of his work is highly artistic. Its various characters move before us in the drapery and costume of every-day life. It is singularly dramatic, also; teeming with those lively pictures and sketches which never fail to conjure up the passions of the human sonl; the sudden tear-drop, the deep-drawn sigh, the spontaneous smile, the clenched fist, and passion-flushed cheek. But his feelings—his bias—are unmistakably with the poor, the distressed, the outcast, and the down-trodden."

The New York Evaning Post says: The New York Evening Post says:
"Almost every phase of their society—in the fashion
ble saloon, the domestic circle, the courts of law, and
you the almshouse—is described with a free and facile

The New York Herald says:

"This is a clever tale. The people of South Carolina must be thin-skinned, indeed, if, under such circumstances, they shrink from hearing the good-natured muths which are conveyed in this story."

Published and for sale by
Published and for sale by
ENVERMORE & RUDD,
210 Broadway, New York.

EYE AND EAR, AND ARTIFICAL EYES. DR. KNAPP, Oculist, of No. 140 Main street, Buffalo, New York, continues to successfully treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and inserts Artificial Eye without pain, that move and exactly resemble the natural a. eye.

| The Dr. Knapp's "Treatise on the Eye and Ear," mail.
| d. free of charge, to any individual having a malady of those organic.
| 518

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

Will effectually cure

MORGANTOWN, VA., August 4, 1855.

For sale by Storekeepers and Druggists in every town and village in the United States.

Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, and JOHN L. KID-WELL, Georgetown, D. C., Agents.

493

OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY. Edinburgh, North British, Westminster, and London Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Monthly,) Commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Any one Review or Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Re-view, or any two Reviews, \$6. The four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10. Blackwood, \$10.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance on the four Reviews and Blackwood, to any Post Office in the United States, only eighty cents a year. Namely fourteen cents a year on each Review, and twenty-tou cents a year on Blackwood. Address L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers.

54 Gold street, corner of Fulton, New York. Please mention the above in your next notices is suggest that the present is a favorable time for new abscribers to begin.

Electrons will oblige by sending such copies of their naper as contain notices, etc., of the reprints, and those may, to Blackwood's Magazine, New York.

Bubscribers in Washington city and vicinity supplied free of postage, by TAYLOR & MAURY.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857. Will be published about 30th December, inst COMPLETE ELECTION REVENUES. ON States, Congressional Districts, and Counties UKNS, by States, Congressional Districts, and Countie r 1836, carefully compared with the returns of forms THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS, con

ensed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CON
\$EDSS, and of the next as far as elected, classified po A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS IN KANSAS during the past year. KANSAS during the past year.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST
FOR SPEAKER of the House.
AN ARTICLE ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.
AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER, and his Filibuster Companions in Nicaragua.
A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, Times of Holding Elections, Meeting of ceptistatives, &c.

THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
that a candensed statement of those of the Democratic
and American Parties.

THE JEFFERSONIAN ORDINANCE OF 1784—8 document not generally accessible, and which, had i been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabams Witssissippi, and Tennessee, free States. Three years la er, the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only to the Northest Territory, was adopted. Single copies, 12‡ cents; \$1 per dozen, \$7 per hundred Postage on the Almanac, 1 cent each, prepaid, or 2 cent ach when not prepaid. Orders, enclosing the cash, re GREELEY & MCELRATH,

Send for a Specimen of the "Farmer's Ow. Paper," THE GENESEE FARMER.

per in the country. Send for a specimen, and judge yourself. We will gladly send a copy, postage paid all applicants. Address JOSEPH HARRIS,

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING executed by

DUTNAM'S MONTHLY has now been establish four years. From the beginning, it has attracted the sympathy and co-operation of the intelligent mind of the country; because it aimed not only to amuse, but to this and feel as an American Magazine. It has thus look to the world of literature, morals, and politics, from libaral and thoughtful national point of view, so that humbers, from month to month, may be taken as a firepresentative of the various interests and activity of the cotemporary American mind.

DIX, EDWARDS, & CO., No. 321 Broadway, New York, Publish the following Magazines:

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

An Original American Magazine.

ae year, post-paid. CLUBS.—Two Copies, \$5.00; five Copies, \$10.00. HOUSEHOLD WORDS, Conducted by Charles Dickens,

Conducted by Charles Dickens,

And containing Tales, Essays, and other articles, William Howitt, Leigh Hunt, the authoress of Mary Bi ton, Barry Cornwall, Wilkie Collins, and all the Engli Writers, is now generally regarded as the most interesing and popular of the English Periodicals. Its circultion in this country is constantly increasing; and, meet the public demand, Mesers, DIX, EDWARDS, CO., have made arrangements with the Editor and Pr. prictors in England, which will enable them to issue the Weekly Numbers simultaneously with their publication in England. The Monthly Edition is continued.

TERMS—For the Weekly Edition, 6 cents per number, \$5 per annum. For Monthly Edition, 10, \$5 per year, or 25 cents a number. Those remitting \$3, will receive the Magazine free of postage. CLUBS, two copies, \$5; three copies, \$6.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW,

An Original Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Girls.

It is now a year since THE SCHOOLFELLOW begat to be issued in its present form. The publishers are happy to acknowledge the very cordial appreciation with which the public has met their efforts to produce a really beau tiful and valuable Magazine for Children. The expensions been heavy, but the return is commensurate; and the enlarged resources at their command enable them to promise additional improvements in the quality of the work, and greater variety and interest in its articles Some of the best writers and artists of the country arnow engaged for its pages; and the same vigilant carwill be exercised, that a pure and true spirit shall stil justify the claim of THE SCHOOLFELLOW to be the country.

ients.
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY or HOUSEHOLD WORDS
upplied to Postmasters, Teachers, and Clergymen, a
wo Dollars per annum.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT. THE GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE AND HIS-TORICAL REVIEW. This, the oldest English Monthly Magazine, have umbered Dr. Johnson among its contributors, has nev-ailed to maintain an honorable position in Engl.sh lit

al research.
The Proprietors, Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker, of Oxford wave made arrangements to supply it with punctuality to merican subscribers through Messrs. Dix, Edwards, do , of New York, to whom orders may be addressed.
TERMS—\$5 per annum. Those remitting in advance ill receive the Magazine free of postage.

DIX, EDWARDS, & CO.'s Catalogue of their Publi ons and Imported Books is now ready, and will be sen ostpaid, to parties connected with Public Libraies, Li ary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutions, Readin lubs, &c., or any other persons who will signify thei wish to receive the same.

DIX, EDWARDS, & CO.,

521 321 Broadway, New York.

GOOD MEDICINES.

It is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ca

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Massach d sold by Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, and all r

WANTED-AGENTS

LAW SCHOOL Of the University at Cambridge, Massachusetts

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AP-

PARATUS,
MANUFACTURED BY C. B. WARRING, A. M. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Catalogues gratis. 443

NIPPER AND TOBY: The Australian Shepherd Boy.

LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,